

RELIGION
AND
REASON
Adjusted and Accorded ;
OR, A
DISCOURSE,
WHEREIN
DIVINE REVELATION

Is made appear to be a congruous and connatural Way of affording proper means for making Man eternally happy through the perfecting of his

RATIONAL NATURE.

WITH AN
APPENDIX of OBJECTIONS,
FROM

Divers as well Philosophers, as Divines ; and
their Respective ANSWERS.

The Second Edition.

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THE
PUBLISHER
TO THE
READER.

When I first look'd upon the *Title*,
and cursorily viewed the *Contents*
of the following *Tract*, I severely enough
censured in my *Thoughts* the boldness of the
Undertaking, and well-nigh *condemned* the
whole Discourse in my Mind, before I had
read any part thereof. But entring upon the
Treatise it self, I straightway saw sufficient

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Cause to *suspend* a while my Judgment on it, and by degrees, the further progress I made in it, to *retract* my sharp Censure; and at length, by frequent reading of the entire *Discourse*, instead of blaming the Author's *Attempt*, to admire the happy Success of the Undertaking, and to esteem it as one of the most *convincing Tractates*, so likewise of the greatest *Usefulness*, I have mostly met with. For the *Contexture* of it is such, as that it is, in appearance to me, a continued Chain of necessary Truths inseparably link'd together; and those, of such importance at this time, when Science, falsely so call'd, is opposed to *Revelation*, that I trust it may prove an excellent *Antidote* against the spreading *Poyson* of several Antichristian Errors of late rise amongst us; whilst it clearly shews that *Divine Revelation* is so far from contradicting, dethroning or evacuating *Right Reason*, that the very *Design* of Christianity is to enlighten, elevate, and improve *the same*, in order to the rendering it more serviceable (by Ways and Means agreeable to *human Nature*) to promote the End of *Man's Creation*, than it could otherwise possibly have been, forasmuch as the close and amicable Concourse

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rence of *Revelation* and *Reason* is declared and explained throughout the Discourse to be but as one Joynt-Principle of directing and conducting Man to the final happy condition for which he was created. Wherein, because I hold the Author's Sense to be worthy of general Cognizance (especially considering the great Advance of *Atheism*, *Anti-trinitarianism* and other abominable Opinions in this Nation, all pretending to Reason, but in truth repugnant to it, as by this small Piece will, I am confident, though without mentioning any of them, be made appear; I advised (since it was referred to my decision, whether the Author's *Latin*, or *English Copy* should be published) that the *English* should rather at present be Printed, than the *Latin* one, being induced and led thereto chiefly from these two Considerations; First, Because divers Persons of *generous Education* and *great Wit*, (who, though they have a competent Knowledg in the *Roman Tongue*, yet cannot without more pains than they are usually willing to bestow, thoroughly understand a *Latin Author*) having been too much carried away by a *few* of *Reason*, in prejudice of Revealed Religion, will here find not unpleasant Entertainment,

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and very beneficial for undeceiving them. Secondly, Because, on the contrary, many others are such *Bigots* in Devotion, that they are all Zeal without Judgment, and so run into various *Superstitions* for want of a due and just estimate of the *Nature* of God and Godliness, whilst imagining meer Obedience to the *divine Will*, (abstracted from the consideration of the proper and peculiar *Usefulness* of the *Duties* commanded by God to make Men truly *pious*) to be the *design* of Religion (as if *Faith*, *Hope* and *Charity* were therefore only good and serviceable, to render men happy because they are *commanded*; and not therefore commanded, by reason they are proper Means conduicible in their *Natures* to that end) they weakly think the *Almighty* to receive real Delight, Pleasure and Contentment from the *Services* of Men; and contrariwise, to be grieved, displeased and angry when he is not exactly worshipped accordingly as they apprehend he desires to be; neither reflecting, that if *disobedience* to the Precepts of God, wrought an *affection* of Grief, Discontent and Anger in him, he would be far more miserable than the most wretched Creature alive, seeing innumerable Myriads, every moment of time,

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time, heinously transgress his *holy Laws*; nor yet being aware, that God requires Honour and Worship to be given him here on Earth for the furthering the end and intendment of the *Gospel*, in bringing Man to *everlasting Beatitude*, whereby he glorifies his *Maker* and *Redeemer* for ever; but yet not to re-quite, gratifie and pleasure God thereby, who being *eternally* and *essentially* happy in his own transcendent *Perfection*, is incapable (even to contradiction, as the *Author* says and proves) to acquire or receive any the least advantage either of *Profit* or *Pleasure to himself*, from the very best Performances of his *Creature*. The Mistake or Oversight of which Truth, often occasions many great Mischiefs both in Church and State, in that through an indiscreet fervor for the *Almighty's Honour*, fiery *Zelots* think they do God good Service, if they obstinately oppose, or even destroy his supposed Enemies that dishonour, as they conceit, his *holy Name*, whensoever any thing is enjoyed by Superiors, however innocent in it self, which God himself has not commanded to be observed in his *Worship*. And as these are guilty of *negative Superstition*; so are those others that are so of *positive*,

whilst

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whilst in conscientiously performing mere external acts of *Adoration* and *Obedience*; they believe they honour God, as they ought to do, and thence really content and please him, whereas nothing fulfils his Design of giving *Laws* to Men, whereby he exacts the doing of their *Duty*, unless it be done for the desire they have to *enjoy him* *everlastingly*; the *Fruition* of his *Presence* by *loving the same with all the might of the Soul*, being that *Honour* which God ultimately requires, and whereunto all other Acts of *Worship* and *Adoration* are of right to tend; of which if they fall short, they are evermore perform'd in vain, as is demonstratively shewn in the subsequent *Discourse*; where, good Reader, thou'l find how each singular *Virtue*, and every distinct *Office* of *Christian Religion* directly tends by *divine Ordination* to the *begetting*, *augmenting* or *perfecting* the *love of God* in the *Soul*, the whole *Treatise* almost being nothing else but an exemplifying in particulars what that pious Prelate the *Bishop of Bath and Wells*, in his *Exposition on the Church-Catechism*, or the *Practise of divine Love*, writes in general, pag. 4. in these few words; *As all particular Graces are but the love of God, varied by different*

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ferent Instances and Relations ; so all particular Sins are nothing, but Concurrence, or the love of one Creature or other, in competition with, or opposition to the love of God. Which remarkable Truth, if it were well imprinted in mens Hearts, would, as on the one side, certainly destroy the Opinion of holding the meer *Opus operatum*, or the external performance of the seemingly best Action or actions in the World, to be meritorious of *Salvation* ; so would it, on the other hand, inevitably prevent the taking Offence at a decent *Habit*, a reverend *Gesture*, or a significant *Ceremony*, though not immediately enjoyn'd by God, but only by his Ministers, since the former (I mean the *Opus operatum*) if it becomes not an effectual Means to excite, cherish or heighten divine love in the Soul, answers not at all the End for which it was commanded ; and the latter (to wit, a decent *Habit*, a reverend *Gesture*, a significant *Ceremony*) if piously made use of for causing internal Reverence to God, or Attention and Regard to the Duty in hand (as their Institution requires they should always be) will not fail to contribute something to sincere devotion, which is evermore acceptable to God ; so that there can be no place left

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left either for *positive* or *negative Superstition*, in any Man's Mind, who is fully perswaded that to *love God with all his heart, with all his Soul, and with all his strength*, is as well *Man's Felicity*, as that *honour*, which ought ultimately to be aimed at in every *Act of Worship* required by *God*; both which the following *Treatise* makes out to be true, the *perfect love of God, eternal Felicity, and the glorifying God for ever*, being there manifestly prov'd to be the very *self same thing* under different appellations and expressions; so that no endeavours of giving *honour* to *God*, either by *doing* any thing commanded, or by *abstaining from* any thing forbidden, is ever farther acceptable to him, then they *promote* in some respect or other, the *Grace of Charity* in the *Soul of Man*, and thereby further his *Felicity*; in the obtaining of which is *accomplished* the ultimate Intention of all *divine Precepts, Statutes and Ordinances* whatsoever given to Mankind to be obeyed, kept and observed, *our Goodness not extending unto God*, but being only profitable to *our selves*.

I shall now no longer, *Courteous Reader*, by staying thee in the *Porch*, detain thee from taking thy full view of the grateful sight

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sight of the compact Edifice I am introducing thee to ; save only while I make this short *Apology* for my Friend, That albeit he labours to shew from the *Principle of Reason*, that there is *One only self existent infinitely perfect Being*; a *Trinity of Persons in Unity of Essence*; that the *World was created by God of nothing*; that *Man was created in a State of Innocency*; that there was a necessity of the *Incarnation of the Divine Word*; and of the *Graces of Faith, Hope and Charity*, in respect of *Man's Salvation*, not to be obtain'd without them ; yet he has nevertheless well assured one that if there had not been a *Divine Revelation* of the certainty of their Truth, it could never have come into his Thoughts to have ever attempted the framing those *Conceptions*, which he has express'd concerning them. But seeing, as he has often said to me, it pleased the Almighty Goodness to reveal for the benefit of Mankind, the sublime Truths of *Holy Writ*, he humbly conceiv'd, that the Intent thereof was, that *Man's Reason* should be illuminated therewith, and consequently, that the *more use be made thereof*, with due Reverence and Humility, to meditate and consider, *how the Belief of divine Truths and Mysteries, becomes* m.e

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becomes necessary to Man's everlasting welfare, the deeper *impression* of their *Excellency* and *Usefulness* to that End, would be imprinted in his Mind thereby. And truly for my own part, I must needs own, that whatever true Sense of *devotion* I formerly had towards my *Maker* and *Redeemer*, I find it not a little improved and enlivened, since I became Master of the *System of the Theology* imported in this *Tract*; and experience in my Soul a sweeter relish in performing *holy Duties*, than I did before; which Benefits, or some others such like that may influence thy *Heart* with the *Love of God*, for thy everlasting *Salvation*, is the ardently desired Success, good Reader, of thy Perusal of this small, but comprehensive and elaborate Piece, recommended in *Charity* to thy serious and pious Reading.

This is from my dear Dr
Scoot.

THE

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RELIGION



RELIGION A N D REASON

Adjusted and Accorded.

O R,

A Discourse wherein Divine Revelation
is made appear to be a congruous and con-
natural Way of affording proper Means for ma-
king Man eternally Happy, through the per-
fecting of his Rational Nature.

SECTION I.

There is an absolute perfect Being, which is self-existent, Eternal, only One, Infinite, Immutable, a pure Act, entirely Simple, one Formality, and a Spirit.

1. **W**HATSOEVER has Perception, the same has a Being; for what is not, can have no Perception. And that there is Perception, the very Denyer of it

(if there be any one so vain, as to contradict the rest of Mankind) may be convinced from his own denial. For the denial of it, if the denyer be serious, must proceed from this, that he thinks there is no such thing as Perception; which Thought of his, he cannot otherwise chuse but grant to be either true or false; if he grant it to be false, he owns in effect there is Perception. But in case he will have his Thought to be true, he must yeld that his very Thought it self is a right Perception; and so either way he'll be necessitated to acknowledg, that there is for certain Perception.

2. Perception then most certainly there is, and consequently something that perceives, or that has an actual Being which is the Subject of Perception. And whatsoever has an actual Being or doth Exist, the same must have its existence either intrinsecal of it self, or from some other thing that is extrinsecal to it. Whatsoever receives its existence from any thing that is extrinsecal to it, that same is not the perfectest Being that is, (because it depends upon another for its existence) provided there be any Being at all, which has nothing of Existence from another.

3. And that there is some Being which has

Sect. I. adjusted and accorded. 3

has nothing of existence from another, is clear from hence, that, since the reason of a things existing by virtue of another, is because there is some other thing which causes it to exist ; and that an endless Series, or infinite number of things causing others to exist is impossible to have been, (because a by-past Series of things may be increased by a new addition made unto it, and a Series of things which may be increased is not infinite, for otherwise there might be something that would be more, or greater than infinite, which questionless cannot be) there must of necessity be some first cause which receives nothing from another, but exists wholly of it self, and is thereupon the most perfect Being.

4. That which is the most perfect Being or first Cause, must of necessity have always existed, or been from Eternity ; because if there had been a time when it was not, it must of nothing have become something, seeing it self was first. And in case it should of nothing have become something, it would have been, or existed, before it had a Being, or Existence, and consequently have been and not have been, or existed and not existed at once, which is impossible. For being supposed

sed to be the first Being, if ever it had a Beginning, it must have been as well the Producer, as the thing to be produced, and so as it was the Producer must be supposed to have had a Being, and as it was the thing to be produced, to have had no Being, and both at the same Instant, which is a manifest Contradiction.

5. The prime or first Being then is necessarily eternal *à parte ante*, and what is necessarily Eternal *à parte ante*, is likewise so *à parte post*, because having nothing of existence from another (Paragraph 3.) it must necessarily exist of it self, and what necessarily exists of it self, has existence essential to it; and what has existence essential to it, cannot but exist, and what cannot but exist, doth perpetually exist; and consequently the first Being, as it never had a Beginning, so shall it never have Ending, and that under the necessity of a Contradiction to be otherwise, since necessarily and essentially to exist is to be impossible at any time not to exist.

6. Since then Existence is essential to the first Being, and that because it is the first Being, and has no dependence on another, but exists entirely of it self, there are of necessity no more First Beings but One. For in case we should suppose there were

were more First Beings eternally co-existing, we must grant that existence would be equally essential to them all, and consequently that there could be no essential difference among them. Neither could it possibly be, that they should in any sort accidentally differ, because their Existence being essential (and so of necessity the very same thing throughout with the whole substantial thing existing) would have no room, or place, for any accident in them whatsoever. And if there were neither essential, nor accidental difference, there could be none at all; for a meer numerical difference without either, is here impossible; because, in that Existence is essential to the First Being, it differs not from pure formal Existence, and what differs not from pure formal Existence must of necessity comprehend all existence, or whatever doth or can exist; and consequently, if any thing exist, or have a Being, which is not within the same, it must unavoidably receive it from thence; so that it is plainly impossible there should be more first Beings save one alone.

7. That there is then one only First Being, which is copprehensive of all Being, is evident. And that the same is infinite in **Essence and Perfection of Being**, is no less evidently

evidently certain, for in case it were of a finite Nature, it must by some means or other be limited, for what has no limitation or bounds, is infinite. And if the First Being be limited, it must of necessity be limited by it self, by reason it alone being before all other Beings, there could not possibly be any thing besides it self to limit it. And that it should either voluntarily limit it self; or be necessarily limited by its own intrinsic Nature, is impossible; for the former cannot be, because Existence being essential to it (par. 5.) makes it necessarily to be, whatever it is, eternally; nor can the latter be, because its essence being pure formal existence, (par. 6.) cannot be intrinsically limited or restrain'd, by its own Nature, to this or that, or any determinate Mode, or Measure of Existence whatsoever. The First being therefore is infinite in Being, ~~A~~ Perfection of Essence (which again farther shews, that there is one alone First Being, for being infinite in Being and Perfection of Essence, it has all possible Being and Perfection within it self; and if it have all, there is none besides has any but what it receives from it.)

8. The first Being then is necessarily infinite in Being and Perfection of Essence: and what is necessarily so, cannot possibly either

either acquire, or lose any thing whereby its Perfection can, in any respect whatsoever be either augmented, or diminished ; and what cannot, in any respect whatever, receive either augmentation, or diminution, is wholly immutable, the First Being therefore is Immutable.

9. Whatsoever is Immutable has nothing either of Potentia, or Passibility, at all belonging to it, for otherwise it would not be impossible (as implying no Contradiction) that it should be changed from Power to Act, from Acting to Suffering. And what has nothing at all of Potentia, or Passibility belonging to it, must of necessity be a pure essential Act ; the First Being therefore is a pure essential Act.

10. That which is a pure essential Act, is void of all manner of Composition, for else it would have a mixture of some ingredient with it. And what is void of all manner of Composition is absolutely Simple ; the First Being therefore is absolutely and altogether Simple.

11. That which is absolutely simple, has no parts at all, and by consequence, whatever is contained in it, the same is its whole entire Self and Being, and thence one pure Formality ; the First Being therefore is one pure Formality.

12. And what is one pure Formality, has no formally distinct Parts, and therefore neither Power, nor Wisdom, nor Goodness, nor Mercy, nor Justice, nor any Attribute whatever, are formally distinct in the first Being, either from one another, or from its self. (But since the prime Being eminently contains whatever excellency is intended by the Attributes we usually, for expressing our narrow Thoughts by, give unto it, 'tis not incongruous nor unuseful, to ascribe them thereunto.)

13. And what is so absolutely simple, that it has not so much as formally distinct Parts, must necessarily be without Parts really exclusive of one another; and what is so cannot be corporeal, because a Body consists of Parts really exclusive of one another ; and what is not corporeal, is immaterial ; and an immaterial Being or Substance we call a Spirit ; the First Being therefore is a Spirit.

The total then of all contain'd in this Section summ'd up together amounts to this ; that there necessarily is an absolutely Perfect Being, which is self-existent, Eternal, only One, Infinite, Immutable, a pure essential &c, entirely Simple, one Formality, and a Spirit which we usually call by the name of GOD.

SECT.

S E C T. II.

In the Unity of the Divine Essence there necessarily is a Trinity of Persons.

1. **T**HAT there is only one God, has been shewn, Sect. I. Par. 6. whose Existence because it is essential to him (Sect. I. par. 5.) by the Essence of God is to be understood the Eternal Nature, or Being, or Thing existing, which is God. For essentially to exist, is to be necessary to exist; and to be necessary to exist, is to be impossible not to exist; and for a thing to be impossible not to exist, is to be a thing whose Essence is pure Existence, or a direct contradiction to Non-Existence. The Divine Essence therefore is a Thing, Substance or Being, which is a perfect contradictory Repugnancy to Non-Entity, and is God alone himself, or the Divine Nature eternally existing of it self.

2. What is meant by the Divine Essence being explain'd, we must next consider what the Word *Person*, attributed to God, is intended to denote; and we find it to be this, An incomunicable Substance of an intelligent Nature.

3. Essence

3. Essence and Person thus explicated, in regard God is one pure essential Act, and entirely simple Being (*se^t. I. par. 9, 10.*) it is impossible there should be any Plurality or Distinction of Persons in God, unless God himself be some way differently related to and within himself, and that the several Relatives answering such Relation, be each of them an incommunicable Substance of an intelligent Nature.

4. That God is differently related to and within himself, may without farther Enquiry be gather'd hence, that being possessed of the plentitude of Perfection, he must necessarily have Understanding; and having Understanding, in that he is eternal (*se^t. I. par. 4.*) and a pure essential Act (*se^t. I. par. 9.*) he must actually from all eternity understand something; and seeing nothing was from Eternity but himself (*se^t. I. par. 6.*) and that therefore he is the Source, Fountain and Comprehension of all Being, it evidently follows, that his Understanding was from Eternity necessarily and primarily, actually carry'd towards himself, and by consequence that God's Understanding has an Eternal-necessary-primary-actual Respect to himself as understood. And forasmuch as there is nothing in God but what is his whole entire self

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self (sect. I. par. II.) 'tis clear, that God's Understanding is God, and consequently that God as knowing himself, has an Eternal-necessary-primary-actual Respect to himself as known; and therefore since a Knower, as a Knower, is plainly distinct from the thing known, as such, and *vice versa*, because relatively oppos'd to each other, there must of necessity be different Relations, and answerable Relatives thereto, in God; which was the first thing to be proved.

5. The mutual opposite Relatives of Knower and Thing known, are therefore evidently in God. And forasmuch as to know is to have the Likeness of the thing known in the Understanding of the Knower; to know a thing perfectly, is to have the exact likeness of the Thing known, without any the least dissimilitude whatsoever in the Knowers Intellect. Wherefore since God is infinite in Perfection (sect. I. par. 7.) he has the express Likeness of himself, without any the least dissimilitude whatsoever in his Intellect, that is in himself (for whatever is in God is God (sect. I. par. II.) And seeing there are no Accidents in God (sect. I. par. 6, & II.) the express Image or Character which God has of himself in himself, is substantial; and consequently the Relations found

found in God are substantial, and not accidental Relations; which Relations since they are in an intelligent Being, and distinct one of them from the other, each of the Relatives included therein, must needs be an incommunicable Substance of an intelligent Nature, which was the second thing to be proved. Both which together (*viz.* that there are different Relations in God, and that the Relatives answering thereto, implied and included in them, are each of them an incommunicable Substance of an intelligent Nature) make it plainly appear, that there are distinct Persons in the Divine Essence or God.

6. Farther, in regard Knowldg or the Character of the Thing known, proceeds from the Object or the Thing known, God as knowing himself, proceeds from God as known, and so is God of God.

7. And forasmuch as a Son imports an intelligent Being proceeding from an intelligent Being according to Identity of Nature, which among Men is said to be begotten; and that God as a Knower is an intelligent Being, eternally proceeding from God as known an Intelligent Being, according to Identity of Nature, it follows, that God as a Knower, is the eternal Son of God as known.

known ; and consequently , since Father is the Correlative of Son, that God as known,^{under the} is the eternal Father of God as a Knower;^{itself.} whence it is apparent that there are two distinct Persons in the Deity, the Father and the Son.

Objection. The Identity of Nature which is in Father and Son of human off-spring, is specifical ; but the Identity of Nature in the mentioned Divine Persons is numerical ; and therefore since the Appellation of Father and Son is transferred from Man to God; the Notion of them is improperly attributed to God.

Solution. There is nothing at all, not so much as Substance or Being, which is univocally predicated of God and Man. For the Divine Substance, whose Essence is pure Existence, and stands thereby immediately of it self in a necessary contradictory Opposition to Non-Entity, is of a Nature infinitely different and distant from the Nature of all created Being (which is the whole Mass of Being besides God alone, as will in the next Section be made appear) whose Existence, in that it is not essential to them, may be or not be, and accordingly before the Creation was not. Yet nevertheless when we transfer Names or Notions from Man to God, they
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are not untruly spoken of him, because he who speaks them, has no Design to be understood, as that he conceived the Name or Notion he makes use of, to be a true and perfect Representation of what is really in God; but only that there is that in God, which has some Analogy or Resemblance with that thing whereof he transfers the Name or Notion, from Man to God. And therefore when we call the First Person in the Blessed Trinity Father, the Second Person Son, by reason, the Second Person, we say, proceeds from the First by way of Generation, we do not intend to signify thereby, that we take the Generation which is Divine, and that which is Human to be in all things so alike, as the Generation of two Sons by two Fathers in Mankind is alike, it being manifest, that the one is Spiritual, the other Carnal; the one by communicating the same Numerical Nature, the other by communicating the same Specifical Nature only. And yet in that there is a communicating of Natures (though after a different manner) both by God and Man, from the Resemblance arising thence proceeds the interchangeable Notion and Name of Father and Son.

8. How the Second Person of the Sacred Trinity is God of God, the Son of God, and the express Image or Character of the Father, hath already been seen. Why he is likewise called the Word of God, and also Light of Light, shall be now shewn. God is Truth it self, by which the Truth of all other things is estimated ; and therefore, forasmuch as God the Father is in God the Son, as in a Knower (*par. 5, & 7.*) the Son is the Knowledg of the Father ; (for what is Knowledg but the express Image of the Thing known in the Knowers Mind ?) And so, because Knowledg is an internal Speech, Word or Expression of Truth, the Son of God is thence rightly called the Word of God. And for the like reason is he said to be Light of Light ; for Knowledg is intellectual Light ; and the Divine Knowledg, which is the Son, being totally and substantially derived from the Father (*par. 6.*) is thereupon not improperly said to be Light of Light.

9. Thus we see how the First and Second Person, the Father and the Son, are founded in the Notion of KNOWING. But besides the Knowledg of a Thing, there is in intelligent Beings Delight taken in the thing known, when apprehended to be good, which

which Delight is called a loving of the Object, and the Power or Faculty from whence it proceeds, is named the Will. Wherefore in regard that God is an intelligent Being, and so capable of Delight taken in the Fruition of Good, there is that in God which corresponds to the Will in Man, by which he may enjoy good. And seeing there is nothing in God which is not essential to him; as he eternally, necessarily, primarily, actually knows ; so doth he also eternally, necessarily, primarily, actually will or love ; and since there is nothing which has an eternal necessary Being (*scit. I. par. 6.*) to be so beloved, save only God ; He eternally, necessarily, primarily, actually loves himself. And because this Love or Respect to the Object beloved is a Relation to another ~~as~~ another (for Love and the Thing beloved are relatively distinct and mutually oppos'd) there is another Relation besides the two former of knowing and being known, found in God, to wit, Loving or Love ; which Relation, in that it has an immediate Respect to Good, (for Good is the proper Object of Love) Good known to be good, (*ignoti nulla cupido*) is the Correlate to Love. Wherefore in regard that nothing but God himself can be the Object of his eternal-

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eternal-necessary-primary-actual Love, (he alone being eternal) God known to be good, must be the Correlative of that Love. And forasmuch as Truth is the Good and Perfection of an intelligent Being, God known to be Truth is that very Good. And seeing Truth known is the express Character of the Object in the Knowers Intellect without any dissimilitude whatsoever from it in it self, God in God is God known to be Truth. Since therefore God to be in God, is the Father to be in the Son (*par. 5, & 7.*) the Relative, which is Love, must be related to the Father and the Son directly according to their very joint-Relation; and consequently seeing every Relate denotes Distinction from its Correlate; LOVE, which is the third Relative, is distinct from the FATHER and the SON, according to their very joint-Relation of Father and Son. Whence it must of necessity be, that because nothing is in God which is not God (*sect. 1.* *par. 11.*) LOVE is God distinct from Father and Son, and so an intellectual incommunicable Substance, and consequently a Divine Person; and thus a Third Person is found in God.

10. And because this Third Person is related to the Father and the Son, as Father

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and Son (whence they are both but one joint Principle of Love) there are but three Relatives in the Deity, and consequently three Persons only, or a Trinity of Persons in Unity of Essence.

11. But yet albeit the Third Person proceeds both from the Father and the Son, he nevertheless proceeds principally from the Father, because Good as Good, is that which produces Love, though it cannot be beloved unless known. And therefore though Good known to be Good be the adequate Principle of Love, yet the whole Force of moving in Good known, is in the Good ; and Knowledge is but the application of it, that it may move. Whence appears a considerable Ground of Reason, why our Blessed Saviour and some of the Primitive Fathers might very well be induced to speak of the Holy Ghost's procession from the Father, without mention made of his procession from the Son.

12. Why the Third Person is called the Holy Ghost or Holy Spirit, and the Lord and Giver of Life, seems to be in respect of the Church, which is the peculiar Office of the Holy Spirit (sent by the Son from the Father) to enliven with Grace, and to breath or inspire Sanctity into, and not in respect of the other two Persons, in whom

Life

Life and Holiness abound no less than in the Third.

13. Lastly, Whereas the Divine Essence is both *Subjectum* and *Terminus* of the Relations in God, and that Relatives are *simil natura & cognitione*, its plainly consequent, in regard the Divine Essence is an eternal Being (*sect. I. par. 4.*) and that the Divine Persons are eternally related to each other, (*par. 4, & 9. of this Section*) that the whole *Three Persons in the Blessed Trinity are co-eternal together, and co-equal.*

Obj. 1. That God should necessarily know himself, and be known by himself, and likewise necessarily love himself, appears not to be any such great Mystery as that of the adorable Trinity has been ever held by the Catholic Church to be.

Solut. The stupendious Mystery of the Trinity in Unity, appears not so plainly in that, as in the Consequent of it, namely, that God necessarily knowing himself, and being necessarily known by himself, constitutes two distinct Persons, and that necessarily loving himself, constitutes a third Person distinct from both the other two, whilst every one of them by reason thereof (as hath been shewn) is an incommunicable Substance, notwithstanding that there be no

more but one only Substance in God.

Object. 2. Inasmuch as every one of the Three Persons is said to be an incommunicable Substance, there seems rather to be Three entire Substances, than only one.

Solut. It doth not necessarily follow, that because the Father is an incommunicable Substance, the Son an incommunicable Substance, and the Holy Ghost an incommunicable Substance, that therefore there are three several Substances; for the Substance of any one of the three Persons is not a several Substance from the Substance of the other Two, whilst the very same numerical Essence, Nature or Being is God knowing himself, God known of himself, and God loving himself known. And yet because there is nothing at all accidental in God (*sect. I. par. 11.*) but every thing in him is substantial; and that to know, and to be known, and to love what is known, as such, cannot possibly be the same; we must of necessity, hold, that the Divine Nature is substantially One, but relatively More; or that the Substance of God is distinguished, yet not into more Substances, but into more Relations subsisting in the same Substance, whence there are three Subsistences in one Substance, or a *Trinity of Persons in Unity of Essence*.

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S E C T. III.

The Universe was created by God. There was no pre-existent Matter whereof it was made. It is not of the Nature and Essence of God. It neither could have been eternal for Duration, nor infinite in Extension. There is no Endless Number of Worlds. The Universe is only one, the best for Kind that was possible to be created.

I. **V**Hereas it was proved, sect. I. App
par. 6. that there is only one First-Being, whose Existence alone has no dependence on another, it must needs be that the Universe is either God himself, who is that first Being, or that it was originally derived from him in every part and parcel thereof.

2. And that the Universe is not God himself, is plain from this, that God is one simple uncompounded Being (sect. I. par. 10, 11.) whereas the Universe in every part of it is some way or other compounded, as for example, Body is composed of several material Atoms; Man of Body and Soul; and Angels of Essence and Existence; and all these again of Substance and Accident. The

Universe therefore, with all that therein is, was originally derived from God alone.

3. And since the World is originally derived from God alone, every thing which it contains, must of necessity either participate and be of the same Nature and Essence which God is of, or else they must have been created or produced of nothing, there being only one first Being (*sect. I. par. 6.*) And that they do not participate of the same Nature and Essence with God, is clear from hence, because in that there is nothing in God which is not God (*sect. I. par. 11.*) they would otherwise be God, which for the Reason given in the second Paragraph of this Section, is made appear to be impossible. All things therefore without contradiction were at first created or produced by God of nothing.

4. And whatsoever is created and has motion (as all the Parts of the visible world we are assured have,) the same could not be eternal, but must have had a beginning; otherwise there would have been an infinite Duration, an infinite number of Days, of Months, of Years already past; and consequently seeing one Infinite is not greater than another (for it is not Infinite to which any thing can be added) there would have been

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been no more Days than Months, nor Months than Years since the Creation of the World; and yet on the contrary, seeing there are more Days than Months, and more Months than Years in the same long continuance of Time, there would have been more Days than Months, and Months than Years since the Creation, which is a Contradiction. Again, supposing the World to have had an infinite duration, and Mankind the like continuance, there was either an infinite Series of Generations of Men a thousand Years ago past, or there was not; if there was not, a thousand generations elapsed since, could not make the foregoing Number infinite; for of two Finites added together, an Infinite cannot arise. but if the Series of generations of Men was a thousand years ago infinite, then a thousand generations have been added since to that which was before infinite; and so, since nothing is infinite to which any addition can be made, the Series of the generations of Men from the Creation should be both infinite and not infinite; which is contradictory and impossible.

Obje&. 1. Since God has been from Eternity, what should hinder, but that there might possibly have been an equally continued Succession of Time together with his eternal Duration? C 4 Solut.

Solut. It is not properly affirmed of God, that he was heretofore, or shall be hereafter, but only that he IS ; whence we see that he himself in Answer to Moses asking him what he should tell the People his Name was, said, *I AM THAT I AM.* *Thus shalt thou say to the Children of Israel, I AM hath sent me unto you,* Exod. 3. 13, 14. For since Existence is essential to God, there is no divisibility, no præterition, no futerition, and consequently no succession nor continuance (truly speaking) incident to him. Those things only whose Natures may be, or may not be, can be rightly said to continue, when their Existence is prolonged by a Cause without themselves, upon whose pleasure their continuance in Being from time to time depends; for that alone can properly be said to continue, which in its Nature is capable to be discontinued. But of God whose Essence is Existence, it cannot be properly said, he has been, or shall be, but solely that *HE IS*; for what is it essentially to exist, but purely to exist? and what is it purely to exist, but purely to be? And what is it purely to be, but solely to be? And to say a thing was or shall be, which solely is, amounts in effect to this, that it solely is, and not solely is, a thing

thing impossible. From God's Existence then a Possibility of an eternal Duration or continued Succession of Time cannot be inferred, there being no such thing as an eternal Duration incident to the Divine Nature, which is essential pure Existence, or *ISNESS*, without was, or shall be, in any sort properly and truly appropriated thereunto.

5. As the World is not eternal according to Duration, so neither is it infinite in respect of Magnitude, for in case it were infinite in bulk and greatness, the space from the Center of the Earth towards the East, wculd be either finite or infinite ; if infinite, then the space from the Center of the Earth towards the West, North and South taken together, would not only be no greater than that towards the East (because one Infinite is not greater than another) but there would also be more infinite Spaces in the Universe than one, neither of which is possible ; not the former, because three equal Spaces taken together are certainly greater than one alone, which is no greater than any one of them ; nor the latter, because, in regard the Universe is not greater than an infinite Space, it cannot contain more infinite Spaces than one ; for otherwise it should be greater than it self : But if the Space from the

the Center of the Earth towards the East were finite, then also the Space from the Center of the Earth towards the West, North and South, would be likewise finite, and of four finite Spaces an infinite Space cannot be made; the World therefore is not infinite in extension.

6. The World then is neither infinite in respect of an eternal duration in which it has continued, nor in respect of an immense Bulk whereto it is extended. And no less certain is it that an infinite number of worlds is equally impossible, Number and Infinitude mutually of necessity excluding each other, since no number that can be augmented is infinite, and that to the greatest number imaginable a new Addition may be made.

7. And seeing there cannot be an infinite number of Worlds, it follows by necessary
7. 8 Consequence that there is only one. For
since the Divine Wisdom and Goodness are
no less infinite and essential to God than his
Omnipotency, or any other Perfection in
the Deity is, he cannot without contradicting
his own Attributes (which it is equally
impossible for him to do, as to deny himself,
or to violate his own Nature) will or act
any thing which is not according and agreeable
to the highest wisdom and greatest goodness,

ness, or what's the very best (all things considered) to be effected. Wherefore seeing it is impossible to create an infinite number of Worlds (par. 6.) and that no definite number could be so great, but that it would be in the Almighty's power to create a greater and greater *in infinitum*, if his Omnipotency be solely regarded; it plainly follows, that the creating of one World alone was, (all things considered) the very best; whilst if it had been better to have created two than one, it would likewise have been better to have created three than two, and four than three, and so forward without end: in consequence whereunto, it must needs be that one only World was created.

8. That there is then but one only world appears evident; which that it certainly is the most perfect for kind that could be created, may be gathered from hence, that the wisdom and goodness of God being infinite and essential, will not permit him to do any thing but that which (all things duly weighed) is clearly best. For if it were otherwise, he should not always act according to the highest wisdom and greatest goodness, and so cease thereupon to be necessarily infinitely wise and good, which he cannot do without

without ceasing to be *God*. Nor doth it therefore follow, that, if *God* should act necessarily, every effect of his acting would be infinite; for no created Being is capable of Infinity, this being peculiar to *God* alone, (*s. & t. I. par. 7.*) The Universe then is the best that it could be made; neither seems it to be wholly above the reach of human Reason to conceive in some competent measure, in what respect it could have been no other than what it is. For, *first*, it is clear by the event (not to mention, that it becomes every rational Being to communicate good, when he nothing thereby diminisheth his *cwa*) that it was more agreeable to the divine wisdom and goodness to *Create*, than not to create. *Secondly*, It is manifest that the Almighty could not create any single Creature or Species of Creatures so perfect, but that it would be in his omnipotent Power to create others more and more perfect perpetually (forasmuch as between himself and any Creature how perfect soever, there would still remain an infinite distance) and consequently that it could never enter into his Mind actually to create any single Creature or Species of Creatures, for that, if he had done it, he had not acted according to the highest wisdom and greatest goodness, because

because he could still have created better. *Thirdly*, It appears consonant to Reason, that it was therefore best to create an Universe of several Beings, which in their different Natures and distinct Stations, should conspire and co-operate together to procure the most comprehensive and excellent End, that whatever could be created, should in its whole Latitude possibly be capable to effect and bring to pass under God the Author and principal Cause of all Good.

Obje^t. 2. If the Almighty cannot but do what is best, he is no free Agent, and consequently it was not in his Choice, whether he would have created the World or not.

Solut. Though the Almighty cannot but do what is best, yet he is nevertheless a free Agent; for he is not at all necessitated thereunto from any thing without himself, neither is there within himself that which otherwise engage his Will than to make the best Choice (or what is most agreeable to his eternal immutable wisdom and goodness) which it necessarily always doth, but with infinite Freedom; not that there can be Election *in fieri*, or *to be made* (truly speaking) in God, who in that he is a pure essential Act (*Sect. I. par. 9.*) was from Eternity determined in his Will about all things,

and his Choice *always made*, and *in fact o' esse*; God at once and ever both actually knowing and willing what is infallibly best, thro' the necessary and essential perfection of his Nature. So that although God could not but create the World, yet was the actual willing thereof most voluntary and free, if freedom of Will be a Perfection; for in him dwelleth the fulness of Perfection, *scit.*

1. par. 7.

Obj. 3. If God did at once and ever actually know and will what is infallibly best, the World upon that account should have been created from eternity.

Solut. There's no necessity of the Consequence; for although God be a pure essential Act (*scit. 1. par. 9.*) and so cannot have any new Thoughts succeeding one another, but comprehends and wills all things at once together; yet in that he not only ordains the existence of them, but also when and how they shall exist; he might from eternity will the Creation of the World to be some thousands of years only since (as we steadfastly believe from Sacred Writ that it undoubtedly was.) If it be replied, that, for the same reason, it was in the Almighty's power to have willed the Creation of the World to have been many thousand years sooner

sooner than we believe it was ; and if so, then was he not necessitated to create the World when he did ; I rejoyn, that in regard God always of necessity acts according to his absolute wisdom and goodness (which are invariable and immutable) it follows, that what is at any time *de facto* done by God, the same is necessarily done by him, and for the best. For to have the liberty of not acting when, or of otherwise acting than right Reason dictates a thing to be done, is a weakness and imperfection whence Sin arises, from which therefore even human Nature, when perfected, is totally freed ; and consequently, since God is essentially perfect, he is essentially estranged from it.

Obje& 4. If so be the Creation was the effect of God's Will, whereunto it was necessarily determined by the Perfection of the Divine Nature, it should seem that the Creature is not much obliged to God for the same.

Solut. Since it is impossible that God, in whom is the Plenitude of all Perfection (*scilicet. I. par. 7.*) should create the World for any the least Benefit or Pleasure to himself (more than what he hath and enjoys in his own Will to communicate good) it is manifest that

that the End for which it was created, was the sole Good and Benefit of the Creature; which because it could not in any sort whatever merit from *God*, as having its existence and every other good by the sole favour of his Bounty; 'tis evident, that the Creature owes it self and all the good it has or ever shall enjoy solely and wholly to its Maker and Preserver, as the principal Author and Bestower of it. Nor ought the Gratitude to be less, because the Benefit proceeds from such Kindness as the giver could not be restrain'd from shewing by reason of his own innate goodness, but much the greater; whilst a Benefit or Kindness done, which proceeds from Bounty govern'd by solid Reason, is more truly and really obliging than that which has no other Bottom, or firmer Foundation than the meer accidental Pleasure of the Donor: as by the following Instance I shall endeavour to make out. Two Men being in extream necessity, are reliev'd by two of their Neighbors; the one chearfully gives Relief upon this consideration, that it is a Good which his Reason tells him, he ought by no means to omit the speedy doing of. The other affords help upon no rational solid ground which engages him thereto, but is meerly led by his Pleasure,

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or present Inclination to do it. The two Men preserv'd from perishing, receive each of them an equal Benefit; but when the one comes to understand that the Neighbor who reliev'd him, did it from such stedfast grounds of Reason and Goodness within himself, that he would for certain not have suffered him to perish. And when the other finds it was almost an equal Match, whether he had been lost or sav'd, in that his Safety proceeded from a present unstedfast Inclination, 'tis obvious that the former would have cause to be more intimately and cordially thankful, and to love him more tenderly and affectionately that saved him alive, than the latter would have reason to be unto the other who preserv'd him from perishing.

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S E C T.

S E C T. IV

Man was created by God. He has an immaterial Substance, which is the Principle of Motion proper to him, immortal and indued with the Rational Faculties of Understanding and Will. He was created in a State of Innocency. What the State of Innocency was. The End for which Man was created. In what his Chief Good and Felicity doth consist.

I. **T**HAT God is the Creator of all things, and therefore of Man, was proved *see^{t.} 3. par. 2, 3.* Who, in that it is evident by certain Experience, that he moves himself, whenever he pleases, after what particular manner he pleases, and to whatsoever Object he pleases (without being necessarily agitated by Sense, or Passion, or Phantasie, as Brutes always are) he must have some Power or Principle within him which is not material ; especially since he doth sometimes with great Deliberateness and Reason, set himself to oppose what the corporeal and animal part solicits and prompts him to; and prevails thereby against the Allurements of Sense, the Assaults of Passion, and the Insinuations

nuations of Phansie; which could not be, if there were nothing but corporeal Substance, or the animal Life in Man; because Matter, Sense, Passion and Pharsie make up the whole Animal; and it is not possible that the same numerical Matter, Sense, Passion or Phansie should have at the same time quite contrary Motions, Inclinations, or Impulses, crossing, opposing and controlling one another, and therefore it must be some other Power residing in Man, which resists and masters their Motions, Inclinations and Impulses.

2. There is then in Man something besides corporeal Substance, and consequently something which is not subject to Corruption, but is of an indissoluble and immortal Nature. For since Corruption is the dissolution of a thing compounded, and dissolution is separation, and separation division, which cannot be made but in something that is divisible, or may be divided into separate parts, it is apparent, in regard nothing is divisible into separate parts but what is corporeal, and that Man has a Principle of Nature in him which is not so (*par. I.*) that there is something belonging to human Being which is incorruptible and immortal, *viz.* the active Power or Principle in Man, which

we call the Soul, since besides it and the Body, there is nothing else conceivable that constitutes the whole Substantial Frame of Man.

3. Man's Soul then is of an immortal Nature. And seeing we experience within our selves, that it has a Faculty to frame Notions ~~of things conceived~~ to it by the Senses ; and from Notions put together, to make Judgments ; and from those Judgments orderly disposed, to infer, or find out some Truth whereof it was ignorant before ; the Soul is said to be Rational, or endued with Reason; for by Reason is meant a Power in the Mind of Man which enables him to proceed from the knowledg of one thing to the knowledg of another, by due Consequences made to that intent and purpose. The Soul then has a rational Faculty or Ability whereby it discovers the Truth of things, and this Faculty we usually call the Intellect or Understanding.

4. And forasmuch as the End and Benefit designed by Nature to accrue to Man by the knowledg of things, is to discern what is convenient or inconvenient, or good or evil for him ; and that it would be to small purpose nevertheless to attain thereunto, if he had not a Faculty or Power enabling him

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to apply himself to that which is good, for the obtaining of it ; and to decline that which is evil, for the avoiding of it ; 'tis clear, that , since God and Nature make nothing in vain, there is in Man a Faculty by which the Soul is impower'd to desire good for the acquiring of it ; and to have an aversion to evil , for the avoiding of it ; which Faculty is called the Will or rational Appetite, because framed by the nature given it by *God*, to follow the Dictate of Reason.

5. Wherefore seeing the all-wise and all-good *God* was the Creator of Man, who consists of Soul and Body, 'tis manifest that he had by Creation not only an Understanding and Will, whereby he was capacitated to apprehend and desire what was truly good for him ; but had likewise a Body duly qualified to contribute its assistance towards the fruition of the same.

6. And since nothing is good to Man as Man, but either that which of all things is most convenient for him, or which will do him most good (and is therefore called his chief Good) or else something that is useful and beneficial to him for procuring the same ; 'tis plain, that Man in the state wherein he was created, understood what was his chief

Good , and what the proper Means whereby to procure it were, and made use likewise of the same, seeing his Intellect was clear, his Will upright , and his Body in a frame duly subservient to the same (*par. 5.*)

7. Which chief good of Man, in regard he is composed of Soul and Body, must be something that is best, either for the Soul alone, or the Body alone, or for both together. That Man's chief good cannot consist in what is best for the Body alone, is evident from this, that the Soul is undoubtedly the more excellent part of Man ; so that what is best for the Body (be it what it will) must of necessity be some good which is consistent with the good that is best for the Soul.

8. And what is best for the Soul, the same must give the greatest and highest Perfection to it which it is capable of. And the greatest and highest Perfection which the Soul is capable of, must needs consist in that which will most of all perfect the prime Faculties thereof, which being the Intellect and the Will (*par. 3, 4.*) 'tis manifest that that which will most perfect those two Faculties, is best for the Soul.

9. And since the Intellect is a Faculty of Knowing, and the Will of Desire; the utmost

most Perfection of the one will be the largest and highest Knowledg ; and of the other the greatest and noblest good which they are respectively capable of.

10. Wherefore seeing the Object of the Intellect or knowing Faculty is Truth ; and that the more a Man knows , he is both the more desirous and more capable still of farther and higher Knowledg ; 'tis apparent that the Intellect could not be perfected to its utmost Capacity by the Knowledg of all created Beings, if really possessed thereof, because there would be a more excellent Object than all that, still unknown, to wit, the prime independent Being, which is the Origin and Cause of all created Being. The Knowledg therefore of the prime independent Being, so far as is attainable by Man, will alone be the utmost Perfection of the Intellect.

11. And forasmuch as the Will is a rational Appetite desirous of good, and consequently, if it follow the Course of Nature imprinted in it first by God (par. 4.) will certainly desire above all things that which the Rational Faculty of Knowing , the Intellect, directs unto as the greatest and noblest good ; it must needs be (seeing the Intellect, if it judge according to right Rea-

son, cannot chuse but determin that the highest Knowledg attainable of the most excellent Object, is the greatest and noblest good, which a Being whose nature is rational, can possibly desire) that Man's Will shall never arrive at its utmost Perfection and Satisfaction till the Soul be filled with the highest Knowledg attainable of the most excellent Object, which is the prime independent Being, or God (*scil. i.*)

12. Wherefore seeing it is evident by the two last Paragraphs, that the Objective Perfection both of the Intellect and the Will is the prime Being under the Notion of Truth and Goodness, it plainly follows, that (seeing it was proved in the ⁸Paragraph above, that whatever is the Perfection of the Intellect and the Will, the same is the Perfection of the Soul) *God known and beloved* is the chiefest Objective Good of the Soul, called by Divines the *Beatific Vision*, or *Light of Glory*.

13. And forasmuch as from the Fruition of the *Chiefest Good*, the greatest and purest Joy, Pleasure and Contentment which Man's Heart is capable of, must of necessity flow ; 'tis clear that the greatest and purest Joy, Pleasure and Contentment must accordingly flow from the clear Knowldg of God, or the *Beatific*

Beatific Vision; and such Joy, Pleasure and Content is formal Perfection, the chiefest Bliss and ultimate End of Man.

14. Hence it is manifest, that Man was not made to enjoy, immediatly upon his Creation, the Beatific Vision; for if he had once enjoyed it, he should have been for ever confirmed and established in Bliss. For the Beatific Object once clearly seen, will most certainly be beloved and delighted in with all the might and power of the Soul, as fully satisfying the whole Desire thereof. And being so beloved and delighted in, the Soul cannot otherwise chuse, but with its whole force and strength of affection perpetually desire the sight of it, and consequently there can be no Divorce between the Soul and Object of Felicity, after it is once fully possessed thereof, by either withdrawing its Affections, or placing them on any thing besides.

15. Although therefore Man by Creation (as was proved, par. 6.) understood what his chief good was, and wherein the Means convenient to procure the same were placed, and withal made use of the latter to obtain the former by: yet in regard he was not fully united to God in perfect Love thro' the best Knowledg of him, 'tis plain that tho' the state

state of Creation was a state of Innocency, Uprightness or Integrity, in that Man's Heart was right towards God, yet was it not a state of Perfection from which he could not depart or fall.

Object. If Man's own Felicity be the ultimate End for which he was created, as was said above, Paragraph 13. how is it that God's Glory is so universally held, as we know it is, to be the *Final Cause* of the whole Creation?

Solut. Man's Felicity, and the glorifying God for ever by the Saints in Heaven, are not two several distinct things, but one and the self same thing. For since Felicity is the greatest and purest Joy, Pleasure and Contentment flowing from the Beatific Vision which Man's Soul is able to contain, (par. 13.) and that this very Joy, Pleasure and contentment doth not at all differ, save only in Words, from loving God with all the Heart, and with all the Soul, and with all the Mind (for what is it so to love God, but to take delight in him with the whole power and strength of the Soul?) 'tis plain; that such Love (or perpetual, firm and full adherence to God, as the most desirable Object, with plenary satisfaction) being the sublimest & perfectest Act which Man's Soul can

can exhibit to *God*, is to give him the greatest Honour and Glory, or to own his transcendent Excellency above all other things in the best and nob'lest manner which the Soul is able to do. And to this only Act of glorifying *God*, all other Acts of Honour to be given unto him, as inferior to it, do, by Divine Designment, directly tend. For to love *God* upon Earth above all things, is only a lower degree of the glory which is to be consummated in Heaven. Neither is that great and just Opinion and Reverence which every created intelligent and rational Being ought to have to and for the Almighty's adorable Excellence, Attributes and Counsel, the final Honour which *God* requires; for an Assent of the Understanding however strongly and reverently given to the Truth of all those, is but a subordinate and subservient Act of Honour intentionally designed by the Requirer of it, to procure and effect a correspondent Act in the Will, of taking Delight in them, as the only ultimate and perfect Act of glorifying *God*; whilst every Act of Honour whatsoever done by the Intellect, is not only eminently contain'd therein, but is also rendred in a more excellent way thereby, than immediately in it self, for to place ones whole Delight

light in the contemplation of the Divine Excellence, Attributes and Counsels, is evidently a more noble Act of honouring God, than only to give a full and reverent Assent to their Truth, since he that does the latter, does the former also, and with all the advantage which the operation of the Will most vigorously re-enforcing and elevating the operation of the Intellect by the Souls strongest Affections can perform. To which supremal and comprehensive Act of glorifying the Divine Majesty, since it is nevertheless impossible that the Almighty and All-sufficient should have any regard at all in respect of an Advantage either of Benefit or Pleasure expected to accrue thereby to himself (because Perfection being essential to the Deity, (*sel. I. par. 7.*) the Divine Nature is even to contradiction incapable of acquiring or receiving any manner of Profit or Pleasure from the best Performance of his Creature) it is manifestly plain that God's Design in creating Man, was not to receive, but to communicate good. Nor indeed is that Course of doing good, without expecting a requital unagreeable to Human Nature it self, which, in that it is Rational, would prompt every one to do good to others, without expectation of any Return

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turn to be made for the same, provided that he himself should not suffer any harm, loss, or want thereby; as the Almighty most undoubtedly can never in bestowing Benefits, possibly do; who when he has given all that he can, will have nothing less himself, than if he had not given anything at all.

SECT. V.

Man is fallen from the State wherein he was created. The manner of the Fall explicated. The eating of the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil was forbidden, because of the Evil which God certainly knew would ensue from the very eating thereof.

I. **F**orasmuch as the full Fruition of the Beatific Object is Man's Chief Good, and the End for which he was created (*sect. 4. par. 13.*) 'tis consequent thereunto, that it alone is to be desired and sought after for its own Cause, and other things so far forth only as they are instrumental and serviceable in some respect or other for the Constituti- on / him-
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be pursued and kept to. Wherefore, since it is found by daily Experience, that Man is so far from loving God alone for his own sake, and other things in order only to the enjoyment of him, that he loves the things of this World more than he loves God, and prefers the possession of them before the fruition of his Maker, 'tis evident, that Man has deserted the primitive Institution of Nature, and is manifestly fallen from the State and Condition wherein he was created.

2. But because Contraries are made more plainly to be seen by their Opposites, 'twill be conduicible to the better understanding of the state wherinto Man fell, to shew more fully than has yet been done, in what his state of integrity principally consisted, which was this; *First*, That the Intellect was indued with the true Knowledg of God, so that Man by Creation understood his Maker to be the Author and End of all things, and the sole sovereign Good of the Soul, and withal sufficiently knew what Duties he was to perform in order to the obtaining of the same. *Secondly*, That the Will was aright inclined to both, I mean Man's Sovereign Good, and the Duties conduicible to the acquiring of it, and put him upon

upon the due exercise likewise of the same. *Thirdly*, That the sensitive Appetite was not immoderately bent upon any thing, but was totally subject to the pleasure of the Will. And, *Fourthly*, That the Animal Spirits with the whole frame and composure of the Body, were of so equal and regular a Temper, that no disturbance or unruly Motion proceeded from them to excite the sensitive Faculty to any inordinate Desire. The mentioned Rectitude of the Rational Powers we find within our selves to be dissolved, and the Disposition of the whole man to be changed and altered, whilst by the Senses the animal Spirits are vehemently often excited, and the sensitive Appetite from thence inflamed to several Lusts, by which the Will is moved to sundry inordinate Desires, and the Intellect through them is either darkened that it cannot clearly see Truth, or else is diverted and turned away from the due Consideration of it. Whence it is abundantly manifest, that Man has lost the Integrity which his Maker at first conferred on him.

3. Now forasmuch as the irregular Distemper which Man has contracted, is not only known to be at present Epidemical; but that the Writings of old affre us, by the Disputes had about the Origin of Evil,

and otherways, that it has universally infected Mankind for a long time, yea and that we have moreover ancient Records of *Divine Authority* conveyed to us by unquestionable Tradition, which assure us that it was derived to us from our first Progenitors, it will import much towards the carrying on of my Discourse, to understand how this Distemper befel them, and by what means it becomes transmitted to their whole Posterity. The former of which, because the *Divine Oracles* themselves clearly shew, we may by consulting them, be certainly acquainted therewith. And these tell us, that God having given in the state of Innocency this Command to Man being placed in Paradise; *Of every Tree of the Garden thou mayest freely eat: But of the Tree of the Knowledg of Good and Evil thou shalt not eat of it; for in the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die,* Gen. 2. 16, 17. Our first Parents wilfully brake it by eating of the forbidden Fruit, Gen. 3. 6. Where we read, *And when the Woman saw that the Tree was good for food, and that it was pleasant to the eyes, and a Tree to be desired to make one wise, she took of the fruit thereof and did eat, and gave also unto her Husband with her and he did eat.*

4. From this Text 'tis obvious to gather that the Tempters Words to *Eve* were but one Motive of three which prevailed with her to eat of the forbidden Fruit; the whole Progress of the Temptation seeming plainly to have been this. The Words spoken by the Tempter to *Eve*, viz. *God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your Eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as Gods, knowing Good and Evil.* Gen. 3. 5. raising some wavering thoughts in her, whether she should eat of the Fruit or not, induced her to fix her Eyes more earnestly on it then she had formerly done; whence being more taken with its Beauty than before she had been, (for the Text by saying, *when she saw it was pleasant to the Eyes*, gives us to understand, that she had not been so much delighted with the sight of it at other times, as she was at that) the phan- fied Sweetness of the Tast, and delicious Nutriment which it would afford, (*meant* by these words, *When she saw 'twas good for Food*) and the expected benefit and pleasure of being made wise in a moment, wrought all of them together so strongly on her Phantasie, that the Animal Spirits were drawn thereby from their native equal distribution in the Body, to flock in

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greater abundance than usually to the Seat of the sensitive Appetite, which caused an immoderate Lusting after the Fruit therein ; with which the Will growing, through the Appetites ardency of Desire, more and more affected, stifled at length the Exercise of Reason, and then fully yielded to the Temptation.

5. The Fruit being tasted, pleased so well *Eves* Pàlate, and reaching her Stomach, was so grateful to it, that she staid not to try what further effect would be wrought by it, but went to *Adam* that he might partake with her of her newly acquired Delight and Satisfaction ; *sbe gave also* (saith the Text) unto her Husband with her, and *he did eat*, Gen. 3. 6. That *Adam* transgressed the Command of God in eating of the forbidden Fruit, as well as *Eve*, is clear then we see by *Sacred Writ* ; but the Manner how he was drawn to do it by the Woman, is not so evident in *Scripture*, as how she was overcome by the Serpent ; yet thus far however we are ascertain'd by that infallible Testimony, that it was not done by Arguements which deluded his Understanding, seeing we read that *Adam was not deceived*, 1 Tim. 2. 14. but by hearkning unto (or obeying) the *Voice of his Wife*. Gen. 3.

17. And it will not be difficult to make out the rest by Reason. For if we first reflect how Women by their smiling Looks, sweet Words, and amorous Gestures often overrule their kind Husbands (of which sort *Adam* was undoubtedly one) and induce them to do, what otherwise they would abstain from. And if Secondly, we consider, that the Fruit of the Tree of the Knowledg of Good and Evil being sweet and delicious, and for that greedily fed upon by *Eve*, would not only quicken and augment her animal Spirits, but would also by its too much Nutriment, enflame and overheat her Body, (of an equal Temper, till she had listened to the Tempter) and thence excite Venereal Desires (which are apt to enliven the Luster of the Eyes, the Briskness of the Countenance, and the Amorousness of the Gesture) in her, and so render her more delicate and taking than she had formerly appear'd to be, 'twill be the less wonder that *Adam* should be surprised, and hearken to the Voice of his Wife; especially if withal it be minded that the State of Integrity consisted more in the even and unbyass'd Frame and Constitution of the Body and Soul of Man, than in the strong Habit of Virtue which was by de-

grees through the frequent Exercise of pious Duties perform'd to grow to perfection) in the Soul, as is manifest by this, that diverse both Men and Women under the Gospel Dispensation, have through the Power of Christian Virtues, encountr'd far sharper Tryals of their Obedience to Gods Commands, and victoriously triumphed over them, than those which our Prime Parents were at the first assault easily vanquished by, as the Multitude of Holy Confessors, and glorious Martyrs abundantly testify.

6. Thus our first Parents fell, that is, they eat of the forbidden Tree, by which they were deprived of that Estate, which if continued in, would have made them at length for ever happy; seeing that before their consenting to eat, their Minds were placed chiefly on God, and so only on other Things as subservient and tending to further the full Fruition of him, by loving him with all the Heart, with all the Soul, with all the Strength, and with all the Mind. But as soon as their Desires were ardently set on the coveted Fruit, their due Conformity of Mind to God was violated thereby, in that their Affections were turned away from the due Love of God to the inordinate Love of the Apple, by which they departed

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ed from their Original State, in preferring the Vanity of a Sensual Pleasure before the Spiritual Delight of the Soul.

7. After the forbidden Fruit was eaten and digested, our Prime Progenitors were yet more estranged from their Maker by strong Venereal Desires which it raised in them ; strong I say, because if they had continued in their first Estate, those Desires would have been wholly regulated by their Rational Faculties, and not at all violent ; whereas after the Digestion of the Fruit, they were inflamed with immoderate Lust to each other, whence looking towards the satisfying of their Carnal Appetite, their Spiritual Love to God as their Sovereign Delight stood at a still greater distance thereby. For that the Fruit, through its deliciousness and nutritive Nature, excited them to Venery (besides that Physicians inform us, that Sweet being compounded of what is moderately hot and moist is very nutritive, and generative Seed the Superfluity of Nutriment) may be easily gathered from Gen. 3. 7. compared with Gen. 3. 11. whilst it is said in the seventh Verse, *And the Eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked, and they sewed Fig-leaves together, and made themselves A-*

pron's; and in the eleventh *Verse* God replying to *Adam*, who had rendred this Excuse for hiding himself, that he was afraid because he was naked, said, *Who told thee that thou wast naked? & hast thou eaten of the Tree whereof I commanded thee, that thou shouldest not eat?* fairly intimating that the eating of the Tree was that which discovered to our first Parents their Nakedness, not so much by putting them in mind of their Sin, as by manifesting of their Shame, the latter of which it was that troubled them, not the former, as seems evident by their covering of their Nakedness, and excusing their eating of the Fruit. So that this which was their Fault gave them not their Disturbance, but 'twas the Effect thereof that caused their Trouble, to wit, their Nakedness, or the swelling Motion of their Generative Parts, not then under the absolute Power and Command of their Wills, as they had formerly, no less then the rest of the Members of the Body, always been; which thing being ashamed of, they sought to cover those unruly Parts by sewing Fig-leaves together, and making themselves Aprons to hide them with. Nor is this a new Interpretation of the Passage, as the great St. *Austin* will witness, whose Words are these;

these; Posteaquam Precepti facta est transgressio confessim grati deserente Divinū, de corporum suorum nuditate confusi sunt, unde etiam foliis siculneis, quæ forte a perturbatis prima comperta sunt, pudenda texerunt, quæ prius eadem Membra erant, sed pudenda non erant senserunt ergo novum motum inobedientis Carnis sua. tanquam reciprocā pœnam inobedientie sue. (Aug. de Civitate Dei Lib. 13. Cap. 13.) i. e. After a Transgression of the Precept was committed, the Divine Grace straightway deserting them, they were troubled for the Nakedness of their Bodies, whereupon they covered with Fig-leaves, which haply they first in their Perturbation met with, their undecent Members, which before were the same Members, but were not undecent; they felt therefore a new Motion of their disobedient Flesh, as a reciprocal Punishment of their Disobedience.

S E C T. V I.

Original Sin the natural Consequent of eating
of the forbidden Fruit, and how? What
Original Sin is? God cleared from being
the Author of it. Actual Sin is excited
by Original. All Miseries incident to Man,
as well as Sin, are the bitter Fruit of
the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and E-
vil.

1. After the Equability of Temper in
the Bodies of our Common Pa-
rents was corrupted, (Sect. 5. Par. 4.) the
same Objects, which had no power to move
the sensible Appetite of themselves before,
more than was convenient, would now raise
a different Motion in it, by reason the same
Causes in a Subject diversly disposed will
have different Effects. Wherefore since
there would be a perpetual Commerce be-
tween the Senses of our first Parents and
corporal Agents from every hand, incess-
antly almost beating on them with Objects
grateful to the now corrupted sensitive Ap-
petite, the Inequality of their Bodies Tem-
per once begun, could not chuse but still
continue. And in regard the Seed of Ge-
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neration is an Extract from the Body, participating of the Nature and Qualities of it, the male Disposition of our Prime Progenitors Bodies (never to be restored to their primitive Constitution) would be transmitted by propagation to their Children, and from them to their Off-spring, and so successively downward to the Worlds end.

2. Wherefore since we are convinced, by constant Experience that Mans Body, by reason of its close Conjunction and Union with the Soul, has such an Influence on it, that it certainly inclines it to all manner of Affections which the animal Parts excites it to, except when Reason prevails wth the Will to resist the Motions of the sensitive Appetite, (which cannot be while the Intellect is uncapable of the Exercise of Reason) 'tis manifest that, seeing Children in the Mothers Womb have not at all the use of Reason, there will be in their Souls an Inclination or Habitude agreeable and correspondent to the Disposition of their corporal Part, which, in that it is begot and conceived of Seed issuing from disordered Bodies, will it selfbe in disorder, and thereby cause an answerable disorderly Disposition in the sensitive Faculty, inclining it to Objects of sense, and that again work a

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proportionable inordinate Habitude in the Will, which bereaving it of the due Inclination it ought to have towards the true Object of Felicity, causes a Want of that Original Disposition of Soul, which should and would have been in Children, if so be Man had continued in the State of Integrity ; which Want is that Malady of the Soul Men call Original Sin, or Privation of Original Righteousness, and is the Consequent, in the manner above explain'd, of eating the forbidden Fruit.

3. By this Explication of Original Sin, God is justified, and cleared from all Suspicion of being cause thereof ; whereas, if the Sin of *Adam* was transferred to his Posterity, because their Wills are included (as some say) in his, I see not how the Almighty could be cleared from being the Author of it. For since the Wills of Children are not really and truly by Nature in the Wills of their Parents (for otherwise all Children should of Right be guilty of all the Sins of their Parents) the Wills of *Adams* Progeny could not be included in the Will of *Adam*, unless God, in whose Power the Wills of all Men are, would for his Praises sake have it so. If therefore by Gods meer voluntary Constitution the Wills of

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Adams Posterity be included in *Adams* Will, it follows, that by the same Constitution the Sin of *Adam* is his Posterities Sin also, in that the very Reason why the Sin of *Adam* becomes the Sin of his Posterity, is because their Wills are voluntarily constituted by God in his Will, which, if it were true, would make God the Author of Original Sin.

Object. 1. If Original Sin be derived from *Adam* by Propagation, it cannot be a Privation of Original Righteousness, because Privation is the meer want of a thing, and not a Positive thing which may be propagated.

Solut. There are two things to be considered in Original Sin, an Habitude or Proneness in the Will towards the enjoyment of the Creature, and a Want of Original Righteousness, or Disposition of the Soul towards God, which it had by Creation. Now although the Want of Original Righteousness be truly and properly Original Sin, (because if there were no want of that, there would be no Original Unrighteousness) yet in that the native Habitude or Proneness of the Will towards the Creature (*Par. 2.*) instead of God, is the reason why the Soul becomes derived of Original Righte-

Righteousness, that Habitude or Proneness of the Will is also called Original Sin (which that, and how, it proceeds by means of natural Generation was shown in *Par. I. 2.*) And it is so in all manner of Vice, that the irregular Act or Habit is not Vice formally taken; but the Privation of the opposite Virtue, which ensues upon that irregular Act or Habit, and yet nevertheless the irregular Act and Habit are both called Vice Metonymically, because it is a necessary Result of each. For instance, an intemperate Act or Habit is said to be a Vice, and yet the formal Reason of their Viciousness consists in this, that the one (at least) weakens, the other destroys the Virtue of Temperance, (or in case a Man be intemperate before, they render it more difficult for him to become Temperate, by strengthening or increasing his Intemperance) for it is impossible that any thing should be morally evil, but as it deprives of some moral Good, or weakens it, or puts a Man farther from it; for if by Intemperance a Man were not a whit the less Virtuous, he would not be one jot the more Vicious, than if he were not Intemperate at all. And the like may be as truly said of any other irregular Act or Habit of the Will. If it be urged, that

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in case Original Sin descend in the manner before described ; by propagation , it would rather be derived to us from our immediate Parents, than from our First, since another Temper of Body is communicated by them to us, then what was derived from *Adam* to his own Children, (as is evident from the manifold different natural Dispositions we meet with in young Children) and yet Original Sin is solely fixed to the eating of the forbidden Fruit ; my Answer is, that though it be very true that Infants receive another Disposition from their more immediate Progenitors than what has been perpetually derived from *Adam*, and consequently that some of them also have a greater propensity to Vice through the personal Faults of their nearer Ancestors and Parents ; yet in that the whole Stock of Mankind, ever since *Adam*, has had a proneness from their Conception, to the Creature, in room of the Creator, by reason of the first Transgression ; Original Sin is rightly imputed to the eating of the forbidden Fruit, it being certain that from that Fault alone (though there had never been any other) therewould have ensued a Want of Original Righteousness in all Mankind.

Objec^t. 2. If Original Sin proceed from a Proneness in the sensitive Appetite towards the Creature, and that from the unequal Temper or male Disposition of the body; unless the Body be restored to its primitive Constitution, (which is not to be expected) no Man shall ever be quit or clear from Original Sin in this Life.

Solut. Although Concupiscence be never totally rooted out of the sensitive Faculty in this Life, yet it doth not always (as it does Infants who have not the use of Reason) necessarily so influence the Will, as it does the sensitive Appetite (and the Will is the only proper Seat of Sin) but may through a virtuous Course of Life, be so far mastered and subjugated to the Power and Command of the Will, that it shall be able to give but small and ineffectual disturbance to the Rational Faculties; which actually falls out, so often as the Soul acquires the Habit of Virtue, whereby it obtains a sincere Affection to God as its Sovereign Good; for such Affection or Charity (as shall be shown afterward, *Sect. 11.*) not only frees the Soul from Original, but all other mortal Sin likewise, whilst it is thereby formally justified and put into a State of Grace and Salvation.

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4. The mentioned Difficulties about Original Sin removed, I go forward to shew, that as Original Sin proceeds from our first Parents eating of the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil; so doth Actual Sin from Original, as the Source and Spring from whence it flows. For Original Sin being a Want of Original Righteousness by reason of an Habitude or Proneness to the Love of the Creature, in the Soul; that Habitude or Proneness, when the Intellect is once capable of actually apprehending an Object of sensual Delight, will be apt to proceed to an actual Desire, which is actual Sin; unless some rational Motive be offered by the Understanding, which shall prevail with the Will to prefer the Spiritual Joy of the Mind before the sensual Pleasure of the Body; which, for cause that shall be shewn Sect. 9. cannot generally (if at all) be, but by virtue of supernatural Helps from God.

5. And not only Sin both Actual and Original, but all sorts of Miseries likewise which befall Mankind, proceed from eating of the forbidden Fruit. For as for Infirmities, Diseases, Sickness, and Death, they, at first sight almost, shew whose ugly Brats they be. For what is Death but a

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separation of Soul and Body ? and whence comes this, but from some either excess or defect of Humors in the Body ? and neither of these had been found in the World, if the same Constitution of Body had still continued in all Mankind, which was in our first Parents, till they were induced to eat of the forbidden Fruit. For since in these words, *Dust thou art, and to Dust shalt thou return, Gen. 3. 19.* is contained part of Adams Doom, it appears, that if he had not sinned, he had not died ; that is, if he had not eaten of the Tree of the Knowledg of Good and Evil, he had not been deprived of that Constitution of Body, which would always have preserved him alive. And for Diseases and Sickness, what else are they, but Male-dispositions of the Body, arising from an undue Mixture of Humors, or from some Obstruction (both which the State of Innocency was clear and free from) tending to Death ? So that a Disease or Sickness as such, may be rightly said to be Death or a Dissolution begun ; which verifies in a literal sense (over and above the mystical) the words spoken by God to Adam, *On the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die ;* for the just Temper of his Body was then corrupted when the

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Temptation prevailed, the first cause of all the succeeding Alterations, which brought it by degrees to dissolution. And as to Infirmitie, whereunto add corporal Exuberances and Defects, do they not all come from an unequal Quantity and Disproportion of Seed, or elementary Principles which befel Mans Body at first from eating of the Apple or Fruit ? Grief then, together with Discord, Damnation and Hell, remain only to be spoken of, which when I have first answered an Objection that here offers it self, I shall make known whose foul and cursed Off-spring they likewise be.

Object. 3. 'Twas said *Sect. 4. Par. 12.* that Man was created to enjoy the Beatific Vision, which how he could have done, if so be our first Parents had continued innocent, and never have died, is not easie to conceive.

Solut. It is easier to conceive that, then how, if Mankind had been immortal, the Earth should have born them ; for the Multitude of Men by a perpetual Generation would have exceeded the number of Atoms in the Universe. But in case we reflect how that the State of Innocency was not a State of Perfection, (*Sect. 4. Par. 15.*) and yet that Man was created to attain

Perfection in the full Fruition of God by Intellectual Vision, (Sect. 4. Par. 12.) 'tis not difficult to gather, that *Adam* and his Posterity, if they had persevered in Innocency, should have been exercised for a time in such Duties, Ways and Means, as would have ~~only~~ prepared them for the Everlasting Enjoyment of God, which because it is placed in the perfect Love of God clearly seen, (Sect. 4. Par. 13.) those Duties, Ways and Means must have been such, as would from time to time have excited and encreased their Affection to God, as namely observing, admiring, and lauding his excellent, and wonderful Power, Wisdom, and Godness manifested in the admirable Works of the Creation, and the continual Preservation of them; which when they had so long and effectually done, that they could have been no longer satisfied with beholding the Creator in the Glass of the Creature, their Desire of seeing him in Himself would have grown so vehement, that they could haye had no Rest without seeing him face to face; and consequently, since the Almighty had made them for that End, and appointed those Means they had used to fit them for it, 'twould have been altogether becoming, and consentaneous to,

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his unchangeable Goodness to translate them from the Earthly to the Heavenly Paradise, their Natural Bodies being changed into Spiritual Bodies, (and thereby made unmeet to live on the Terrestrial Globe) like as St. Paul says of those that shall be found alive at the day of Judgment, *Behold I shew you a Mystery, we shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed.* 1 Corinth. 15. 51. *And again, There we which are alive shall be caught up together with them (i. e. the Dead in Christ, Vers. 16.) in the Clouds to meet the Lord in the Air, and so shall be ever with the Lord.* 1 Thess. 4. 17. Why all this should not be rationally enough offer'd in answer to the Objection, I apprehend not. But yet if we seriously reflect that God is Omnipotent, and knows at once and always every thing, and by consequence had as primarily in his Knowldg the Fall of *Adam* as his Creation, we must conclude that God from Eternity determined how *Adam* should be dealt with after his Fall, rather than what his Progres to Bliss should be in case he fell not, when as he inerrably knew he would certainly fall. And therefore he had no earlier Thoughts of creating Man, than he had of calling him to Repentance, and of providing him a Saviour, (the Necessity

cessity wherof will be shown in the 9th. Section) there being no succession of Thoughts in God concerning those things whereof there is a Succession in themselves; whence he at once eternally saw the Creation and End of it, with all the Means, whereby it was to be successively brought to pass, of which we have some imperfect Resemblance in a skillful Architect, who about to build a stately Palace, has the whole Model of the Building together in his Mind, although the Parts thereof be successively framed, and the Materials fitted for the Work one after another. For the Omnipotent saw together in his Thoughts the noblest Universe of Creatures, which all Created Beings could possibly constitute for producing the most Excellent End that could be. (Sect. 3. Par. 8.) Among those Creatures some were to operate necessarily, some voluntarily, towards procuring the general grand Effect to be produced; of the latter sort of which, Man was ordained to bear a considerable share; who, though by original Constitution he might have kept his Native Integrity, yet our Blessed Saviour's Incarnation, Doings, and Sufferings occasioned by the Laps, were as primarily intended by God, as the very Creation itself.

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self. For the All-wise and All-good God infallibly knowing what Use Man would make of the Freedom of his Will, designed his Creation no sooner than he did a Way, which should not only prevent the defeating of the End for which he made man; but would also be a means to advance it to an higher degree of Perfection than it could have had without it; whilst man has by the Blessed Incarnation of the Son of God, (of which hereafter in the 9th. Section) and the gracious Sequel of it, far greater Motives to the Love of God (in which Felicity consists, *sd. 4. par. 13.*) than by the Creation, and all other things besides whatsoever; and consequently a certain Means of augmenting the intenseness of his Affection to God, and thereby the greatness of his eternal Bliss, as will hereafter be made out, *sd. 11.*

6. This occasional interruption over, I go on to shew, that Grief, Fear, Discord, Damnation and the Torments of Hell are so many several Branches of the Tree of the knowldg of good and evil. For as for Grief, it is a Passion which arises from the Senté of an incumbent Evil, and Fear from the apprehension of an evil approaching; so that, in regard there could have no

evil happened if Man had continued innocent, there would have been neither Fear nor Grief in the World. Nor should Discord or Wars have been found amongst men, if their Appetites had continued regular and subject to Reason; for generally it is because that several men desire the same single thing (which one alone can but enjoy at the same time) that differences arise, which, if the Parties concerned be Sovereigns, often grow to Wars. But whatever other cause of Dissentions there be, 'tis the effect of immoderate Desires which sprouted from the Tree of the knowledg of good and evil. There is then no Misery incident to Man, if Damnation and the Pains of Hell be within the List, but derives its Origin from thence; which that they are, shall be the Work of the following Section to make appear.

S E C T.

SECT. VII.

Eternal Damnation, or the perpetual Loss of Bliss, inevitably follows from the perpetual Alienation of the Souls Affections from God. Eternal Torments, or the Pains of the Damned necessarily for ever accompany their impious Desires of preferring worldly Vanities before the Enjoyment of God. Hence by these two, an Aversion from the Creator, and a Conversion to the Creature, Man makes himself eternally miserable.

1. Since it has been proved (*Sect. 4. par. 13.*) that eternal Felicity consists in the immense Pleasure, Joy and Contentment that flows from the Beatific Vision, or Intellectual Sight of God, and that the same Pleasure, Joy and Contentment is the Love of Complacency, or Delight whereby the Soul inseparably adheres to God with all its might (*sed. 4. par. 14.*) 'tis plain that such Alienation of the Soul's Affections from God, as shall for ever deprive it of such adherence to him, must of necessity deprive it of everlasting Bliss.

2. And in regard an everlasting deprivation of Bliss is that eternal Misery, which

the Schools call *Pæna Damni*, 'tis clear that Damnation, or the perpetual Loss of Bliss inevitably follows the perpetual Alienation of the Souls Affection from God.

3. And whereas it is impossible to alienate the Souls Affections from God upon his own account, because in him is no appearance of evil, 'tis manifest that for the gratifying of some inordinate Desire, as the Lust of the Flesh, the Lust of the Eye, or Pride of Life, man's Soul is alienated in affection from God.

4. Wherefore if the Souls Affections be in this Life so bent upon Riches, Honour, Luxury, Revenge, or other worldly Contentment, that it prefers any of them before the enjoyment of God; and thence makes choice thereof as its chief Good and Felicity, or the thing wherein it is above all others delighted, it must needs be, that whatsoever Soul departs this Life so affected, must either forsake and leave off that its desire, or be satisfied with the Fruition of the Thing desired, or else be eternally tormented; for to be for ever deprived of that which the Soul perpetually longs for, will be an endless affliction.

5. And first, That a Soul departing this Life with an habitual affection to some worldly

worldly Vanity wherein it delights, cannot ever shake off that its Desire, is apparent from this, that the Will (which is an essential Faculty of the Soul) can never be void of some Desire or other, and that it is unconceivable how it should part with those it is habitually possessed of when it leaves the Body, since it is certain that the love of God in pious Souls, begun here on Earth, continues after Death, and accompanies them to Heaven (as will be seen *sect. 13. par. 2.*) and that the Nature of Qualities or habitual Dispositions, whether good or bad, as to their inherence in the Soul, is in all men alike. And *secondly*, That those Lusts which inseparably adhere to mens Souls after death, can never with the enjoyment of what they desire, be satisfied, is as certainly true, as that their Return to the Earth to enjoy the Pleasures of this World, shall never come to pass. And *thirdly*, that men who have inordinate desires, shall after death endure Torments answerable to the strength of Affection which they have for the Things they lust after, and cannot possibly enjoy, may be gathered from the afflicted miserable condition of those Persons upon Earth whose Hearts are irreversibly set on Riches, Honour, Luxury, Re-

venge, &c. when they find themselves totally disappointed of what they earnestly desire. For does not Experience shew us, that the Heart of many a covetous Wretch is so cemented to his Gold, that when it is stollen from him, his Life, which before he would not have exchanged for Heaven, becomes his Hell, so as that he hastens by the first thing in his way to be delivered from it? And are not the Thoughts of some vain-glorious and ambitious men so intent upon Honour, that falling into Disgrace, their very Hearts burst for grief of the want of that alone, amidst the affluence of almost all other worldly Goods besides? As sad distress befalls not a few forlorn Lovers, whose Affections are so fast glewed to their Mistresses, that they judge no Pain like that of frustrated Love, insomuch that they chuse the readiest for the best way of offering violence to their restless wearisome Lives. What shall I say of envious and revengeful wishes not accomplished, than which no Viper can more cruelly gnaw mens Hearts? If then mens Desires may be so violent, and the frustrating of them so grievous, as hath been said, while the Soul is involved in a Body of Clay, how fierce will the one, and how intolerable will

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will the other be, when its Operations are not damped thereby?

Object. I. 'Tis a Maxim, That men cannot desire what they know is impossible to be had; which if true, the damned cannot retain any affection for the things of this world, because they are certain they must never return to earth to get possession of them.

Solut. That Maxim is true only of as many as are governed by right Reason, but not of such as are overborn by Passion or Wiltfulness. For wherefore should the ambitious man's heart burst through grief for the loss of Honour, if he either hoped to be restored to it again, or that his Affections were taken off it, since none kill themselves with Sorrow, while there is hope of having what they wish; nor grieve for want of that which they have no desire to? When the Miser has lost his Gold, if he either saw an appearance of getting it again, or found a willingness in his Mind to ~~forget~~ ^{forg} it, he would not be so hasty, as for dispatch sake, to be his own Executioner. Nor is the poysonous Cup acceptable to the distressed Lover, because his Mistress is not at hand, but because his hopes of enjoying her is at an end, and yet his desire of mutual Embrace is no whit lessened, but more enlarged thereby.

thereby. And if the Maxim hold not good in those and other vicious men while in the Flesh, neither will it when they are departed hence ; seeing their Affections are so far from leaving them, that they are increased and become more vehement by the Sons being separated from its Body of lumpish Earth.

Object. 2. There be several Places in holy Scripture where Hell is set forth by such a Fire as seems plainly to denote an external material Fire ; as the *Furnace of Fire*, Mat. 13. 42. *Unquenchable Fire*, Mark 9. 43. *The Lake of Fire*, Revel. 20. 15. The Flames of Hell therefore are not an internal, but an external Fire.

Solut. Since the Reasons given above, shew that the Damned are most grievously tormented with the internal and unquenchable Flames of their own ardent and perpetually frustrated Desires, the Furnace of Fire, and the Lake of Fire spoken of in Scripture, must either be another Hell of tormentive Flames, or else but Expressions fitted to the Capacities of the generality of the People, (who are to be taught in Words adapted to their Understandings) to signify unto them the extremity of the Pain and Misery which vicious men for ever suffer

suffer after Death. But that there are more Hell-Fires than of one kind mentioned in Scripture, is no where, I think, to be met with in it. And in regard the Torments of Hell are described likewise, by the *Worm that dieth not*, Mark 9. 44. by *weeping and gnashing of Teeth*; as also by *outer Darkness*, Mat. 22. 13. as well as in the other Places, by *Fire*; and that these Expressions are certainly *Tropical* (since a Worm cannot gnaw upon the Souls of the Damned, which yet are held to endure the Pains of Hell before their re-union to the Body; that Spiritual Substances cannot really shed Tears, nor gnash Teeth; and that there is no Darkness amidst abundance of material Fire) it will be, I presume, an hard matter to produce a convincing Argument, why the Furnace of Fire, and the Lake of Fire must of necessity be literally understood; especially seeing the Damned endure intolerable Pain, though there be no external Punishment at all in any sort whatsoever inflicted on them. Add hereunto, that whereas in Matth. 5. 22. it is written, *Whosoever shall say unto his Brother thou Fool, shall be in danger of Hell-Fire*; Dr. Hammond has it in the Margin, *liable to the Fire in the Valley of Hinnom*, which Fire being long since extinct, cannot in a

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Literal Sense signifie the tormentive Flames of Hell. Besides, why the Pleasures and Joys of Heaven should be mystically represented in the 21^{st.} and 22^{d.} Chapters of the *Revelation* of St. John; and yet the Pains and Torments of Hell set forth by Fire in the 20^{th.} Chapter, should admit of none but a Literal Interpretation, is a thing unaccountable. If Reply were made, that the *Apocalyps* is wholly *Mysterious*, whereas other Scriptures are so only here and there; I would retort, That then the Lake of Fire, *Revel.* 20. 15. is not to be understood according to the Letter, no more than the pleasant Objects of Delight (*Rev.* 21, and 22. quoted before) of the *New Jerusalem*; which if so, by Hell-Fire in other Places of Sacred Writ is not meant a material Fire, except the Lake of Fire in the *Revelation*, and the Furnace of Fire in St. *Matthew*, and unquenchable Fire in St. *Mark*, relate not all to one and the same manner of Torment; which if any one will say they do not, let him bring a convincing Reason for so doing, and be believed. Lastly, Whereas if Hell-Fire be a Torment externally forced on the wicked, several Difficulties (to my apprehension, insuperable) offer themselves; as, *First*, How a material Substance can immediately

mediately act on an immaterial which is not essentially united with it. *Secondly*, Why a finite Act, or a Thing done and past should be punished with endless Pain. And, *Thirdly*, Wherefore the Creator should eternally afflict his Creature for no good at all to himself, for doing of that which can neither really harm, nor grieve him ; especially since that which men call Vindictive Justice, cannot in Reason be exercised either by God or Man, as shall hereafter be made appear in the 10th. Section. But in this other way of mens frustrated vicious desires tormenting themselves, there's no need of those or any such like strange and unreasonable Suppositions, while the damned are their own Tormentors, and yet voluntarily persist in those desires wherewith they are tormented ; because in the Object of them is their conceived Felicity placed. For the Covetous, Ambitious, Voluptuous, or Revengeful Mind could not at all relish the spiritual Joys of Heaven, nor would exchange what it more values, for the full Fruition and perpetual possession of them ; according to that which we find elegantly said by the Author of the *Causes of the Decay of Christian Piety* ; ‘ Alas what Delight would it be to the Swine to be wrapped in fine

*fine Linen, and laid in Odor & his Senses
are not gratified by any such Delicacie, nor
would he feel any thing besides the Torment of
being withheld from the Mire. And as little
Complacency would a Brutish Soul find in those
purer and refined Pleasures which can only up-
braid, not satisfie him.* But what still more
confirms the Truth of that which has been
writ in this Section; according to the Do-
ctrin asserted in it, Heaven and Hell are di-
rectly set against each other; and the sev-
eral ways that lead unto them diametrically
opposite to one another. For the Joys of
Heaven are the fulfilling the Souls desires in
the fruition of the really chief Good of
man. The Torments of Hell, the Frustra-
tion of the Souls desires of some falsly sup-
ported Chief Good. Virtue, the Way of
Bliss, is the preferring the Love of God be-
fore the Love of the World. Vice, the
Path of Hell, is the preferring the Love of
the World before the Love of God. And as
the Beatified Souls according to the higher
degree of Love wherewith they are affected
to God, are more happy because fuller of de-
light so the damned Spirits, the stronger affec-
tion they have to the things they lust after,
are more grievously tormented, the disap-
pointment of a stronger affection being more
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Sect. VII. *adjusted and accorded.* . 81

Objet. 3. According to this Doctrin, neither the Bodies of the glorified Saints would participate of Bliss; nor the Bodies of the damned have any portion of Pain.

Solut. Not so; for if when the Soul abounds with Joy and Delight, it be able to quicken, clear and make brisk this dull and heavy Lump of Clay, as we see it doth; how much more will it through the immense Joys of Heaven have a powerful influence on a spiritual Body? And if Grief for the disappointment of mens wished desires here can cast them into violently scorching Fevers, how should the excessive Pain of the perpetual Frustration of the damneds hot Lusts, but put their Bodies into an everlasting state of Burning? Besides, since all Bodies must be contain'd in Place; as the Bodies of the Saints shall possess the most glorious which are suitable for them, so the Bodies of the damned shall inhabit the most dismal that are proper for them, and therefore what difference of Place can contribute to Bliss and Misery, they'l differently share thereia in respect of that also.

Objet. 4. Murther is a Sin that cries for Vengeance, and yet if the Torments of Hell consist in the Disappointment of mens

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Desires, there would be no Punishment, but only the loss of Heaven, allotted to that most horrid Crime.

Solut. Murther is a crying Sin indeed; for it stays not for the Judgment of the World to come, but it self begins its own Punishment here, the Murtherer being tortured and distracted almost with the representation of the Act alone, whilst it is a thing so detestable, and repugnant to the very Being of human Nature, that in despite of all his endeavours to the contrary, he starts, and is agast at the horror of it, as often as it occurs to his mind (though but in sleep, when he neither dreads the Sentence of a terrestrial nor celestial Judg.) So that when after this Life, he shall have no intervention of necessary business to divert his Thoughts from it, 'twill be terrible and tormentive to him beyond expression, since his very Essence will have a perpetual perfect antipathy to it, and yet he shall ever be haunted and infested with its ghastly and dreadful visage. But besides, murtherers are tormented as well as other Sinners by their frustrated desires; for Good being the Object of the Will, every Creature which is endued therewith, has an affection for some or other either real or apparent.

parent Good, and 'tis this latter that the wicked of all sorts ardently affect; though they judg in general the state of the glorified Saints to be true felicity, and their own condition a state of misery (notwithstanding that they can by no means relish the manner of delight which the Blessed have) for otherwise there could be no such Pain as *Pœna Damni*, the loss of Heaven, since none are troubled for the want of that which they have not any respect or esteem at all for; whence the very Inconsistency of the Thoughts of the damned concerning true and false Bliss, set their minds upon the Rack. To which is to be added yet another Torment which afflicts likewise, without exception, the whole Crew of reprobate Souls, to wit, the gnawing Viper of Envy and Malice towards the Saints in Bliss, in that they obtain their full desires, when they themselves are totally deprived of their own.

S E C T. VIII.

The only Evil which is prejudicial to Man in respect of the End for which he was created, is Malum Culpæ, the Evil of Fault; and it is either Privative or Positive, The former consists in an Aversion from God; the latter in a Conversion to the Creature. Each of them is called Sin, the one Formal, the other Material. The greatest Alienation of the Heart from God makes the greatest Sinner.

I. **S**eeing it was proved (*sect. 4.*) that God created *Man*, not for any Good whatsoever to accrue thereby to himself, but solely and wholly to communicate Good to his Creature, 'tis manifest that nothing can harm or prejudice *Man* in respect of the End for which he was created, but that alone which is prejudicial to him in respect of his own final Good; which since it has been shewn (*sect. 4. par. 13, 14.*) to consist in the perfect Love of God, 'tis clear that nothing is evil to man as man, or created to inherit Bliss, but either the very Alienation it self of the Hearts Affection from God;

God ; or something which causes the same ; or is an inducement thereunto.

2. And since the alienation of the Hearts affection from God, is in respect of God an aversion from him ; and that it is evident there can be no aversion from God, (in whom there is not any the least appearance of evil) but through the inordinate desire of some temporal Benefit, or Pleasure, which is preferred before him ; 'tis manifest that in these two, *Aversio à Deo, & Conversio ad Creaturam*, an aversion from God, and a conversion to the Creature, is contained the whole Evil that befalls man as man, or a rational Creature made to enjoy everlasting Bliss, since nothing else can make him fail of being eternally happy.

3. And forasmuch as the Evil which is an Aversion from God, is a meer Privation of that Love of God which the Soul ought to have towards him , 'tis plain that actual Evil (called by Divines *Malum Culpe actuale*, or *Peccatum actuale*) cannot be placed in an Aversion from God, but in a Conversion to the Creature.

4. Yet in regard it would be no hindrance to man's Felicity however strongly his Soul were addicted to any temporal Good, provided the Soul's Affection to God were not

any thing abated thereby, 'tis clear that Sin formally taken is that Evil which is an Aversion from God, and that the Conversion of the Heart to the Creature, or the inordinate Love of the World and worldly Vanities, is Sin materially only (and not formally) considered.

5. But this notwithstanding, since it is not possible, but that the Soul which immoderately affects the Creature, or the satisfying an inordinate Desire, must of necessity have its due Affection to God hindred or abated thereby, 'tis evident that in every inordinate, immoderate Conversion to the Creature, there is always necessarily implied and involved an aversion from God, (because to love two Things, God and the World chiefly, that is, God above the World, and the World above God both at the same time, is plainly repugnant and impossible) in regard of which it is properly sinful, or formally a Transgression of the Law of God.

6. Hence it comes to pass that the external Act conceived to be prohibited by the *Divine Law*, is no real Breach thereof, save only when, and as it impedes or diminisheth the Souls due Affection or Love, which of right it ought to have to God, in order

order to its own Felicity, as shall hereafter in the explication of the *seventh* and *Eighth Commandments* (*Se^t. 19.*) be made appear.

7. In the greatest Alienation therefore of the Heart from God, is the greatest sin; which Alienation because it befalls the Damned, in that their Aversion from God is perpetual, the Damned are the greatest Sinners.

Object. I. Sin is the Transgression of the Law of God. 1 John 3. 4. and the Transgression of the Law is therefore sinful, because it is repugnant to the Divine Will, and an Offence to God.

Solut. The Definition of Sin given by the Blessed Apostle must needs be infallibly true; but the reason offered, why the Transgression of the Law is sinful, is none of the Apostles, and its truth may very well be questioned. For in case Gods Will had been absolutely set against Sin, rather than it should have been ever in the World, neither the Author nor Actors of it had received a Being, since he was the Maker and Creator of them both. And therefore it is not in respect of any Injury, Harm, or Inconvenience whatsoever that can befall the Almighty, (who is infinitely above the reach of any Displeasure or Annoyance possible to be done unto him) by the commit-

ting of Sin, that he forbids it ; but because it is mischievous and hurtful to the Creature in many respects, as hath been set forth in the three preceding *Sections* last past. So that the Reason why the Creator gave Man a Law to observe, was not simply this, that he required Obedience should be given to whatsoever he commanded, but that Man through Obedience to the Law (which is a Rule, that, if rightly observed, will make him happy) might reap the Benefit of the due Observance of it, as from this subsequent Argument will (I think) be evinced.

No • The Obedience is due to be performed, but in respect of some Command given to be obeyed ; no Command is to be given to be obeyed, but in respect of some good End whereunto it tends ; for to command a thing either to no End at all, or to a bad End, would be irrational ; since to do the former would be an impertinent Vanity ; and to do the latter would be plain Perverseness ; both which, since they are infinitely remote and estranged from the Nature of God, 'tis impossible he should command any thing but for a good End. And forasmuch as he is utterly incapable of receiving any manner or measure of Good, by reason of his infinite Self-perfection ; he can-

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not possibly require Obedience from his Creature for any Good, either of Profit, or Pleasure expected to redound thereby to himself. And therefore whenever he gives a Law or Command to his Creature, he does it for this sole End, that the Creature may be benefited thereby, in case a sincere and cordial Obedience be performed unto it.

Object. 2. If God cannot possibly give a Command but such only as tends to the Good of the Creature, it will not be in his Power to command a thing of that nature, that simple Disobedience to his Will, without respect had to some or other definite Good to be obtained by fulfilling the Command, should be a sin.

Solut. That God cannot possibly give a Command but for some good End and Purpose, and that he himself is incapable of receiving any good, hath been proved before. But it doth not thence follow, that he cannot command a thing to be done without respect had to some or other express definite Good; because he may command a thing purely indifferent in it self, to the intent that men by yielding Obedience to his Command for the Commands sake, may be inured to submit with readiness and chearfulness

fulness to his Will in *all* things, which who-soever doth, cannot fail of being at length eternally happy, because the most of his Precepts at least (as in Sect. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. will be seen) are proper means in themselves for procuring mans Felicity; which the performing of things wholly indifferent in their Nature, when enjoyned by God, (if any such there be) by facilitating of Obedience will be apt to further, in that a *plianceness* to observe Commands in things *necessary* will be promoted thereby. But if it were so that Obedience were good for the meer Commands sake, without respect had to the benefit intended to accrue to the sincere Observers of it, Disobedience would be equally sinful in every sinful Act whatsoever; whence a small stroke given in wrath would be as great a Crime as Parricide or Treason; to rob a poor Man of all he has, would be a Fault as small, as to steal a Penny from the richest Person; and to commit Adultery or Incest would be no greater a sin, than a lascivious Thought or Word, since all sin without exception is absolutely forbidden by God, and not one single Crime whatsoever allowed to be committed. But if Disobedience to Gods Commands be therefore sinful,

sinful, in that it causes a Want or Privation of some good, or degree thereof, which is a Means conduicible to Felicity, then is every sin greater or less than other, by how much the good whereof it deprives the Soul, is more or less available then other for bringing it to Bliss. And therefore although every Sin be a Transgression of the Law, yet inasmuch as every Branch and Title of the Law is not of equal Virtue to further Mans Felicity, 'tis clear that all Acts whereby the Law is transgressed are not equally bad or sinful.

Object. 3. God by the sole Act of Creation, or making Man out of nothing to have an Existence or Being, obtained a Sovereignty over him, by virtue of which he has a Right of Dominion, or a just Power to lay what Commands he pleases upon him. Whence it must needs be that every Act of Disobedience to Gods Commands is a Wrong and Injury done unto him, although the Performance of the Command would neither do him good, nor the omitting to do it procure him any harm.

Solut. That God has a Right of Dominion over Man, or a just Power to command him whatever he pleases, is an undeniable Truth; but the Ground thereof is not solely

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ly (as the Objection would make it) because Man was created by God, and received his Being from him ; but by reason also that such is the unerrable Rectitude of his Understanding, and the absolute Goodness of his Will that he cannot possibly command him any thing, but what, if duly observed, will infallibly procure his Good. For if God by the sole Act of Creation (abstracting from this, that he created Man ~~from~~ an end agreeable to his Nature, certainly to be obtain'd, if he obeyed the Law of his Maker) had a Right to dispose of him after any manner whatsoever, without regard had to his Wisdom and Goodness, (which always determine his Will to command that which is good for the Creature, seeing nothing can be so, extrase, to himself) the Almighty would have been as Benign and merciful (being ever of necessity the same, *Sect. I. Par. 8.*) as he now is, if so be he had inflicted on all Mankind without any Demerit of theirs the most exquisite and endless Torments ; because he would have been no less their Creator by doing that, than in shewing the greatest Kindness imaginable. The truth of this Assertion, that God obtain'd not a Sovereignty over Man to command him any thing, whatsoe-

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ver pleaseth him, upon the bare account of the Creation, may be somewhat illustrated, if we take into consideration the Right which Parents have to command their Children, who doubtless are not obliged to Obedience upon this sole account, that they were begotten by them; for otherwise Obedience from Children to Parents would be due to be performed to them, however qualified, insomuch that neither extream Folly, nor raging Madness, nor any other thing whatsoever could incapacitate them justly to exact at all times, and in all things, an entire Observance of all their Commands whatever they should be, because their Parental Right of Dominion and Authority over them would be in all Conditions the same, if it only arose and grew from this, that they were the Issue of their Bodies; but who ever was known to assert the Duty of such Obedience? The truth is, in whomsoever a Regular Power of commanding or giving Precepts to others according to the Principles and Dictates of Reason justly resides, there are those three things previously required and presumed to be in him. First, A Will and Desire to do them good. Secondly, An Understanding sufficient to judge what will (at least in probability) procure

procure their good. Thirdly, A Power enabling him to encourage them to Obedience, by proposing a Benefit to be rational-ly expected by their observance of what he commands, and on the contrary to deter them from Disobedience by threatening Harm to befall them, if they refuse or neglect to do what is enjoyned. Whence appears a manifest Reason why God is always actively to be obeyed, but Human Powers are not so. For God through the absolute Purity of his Nature, has a stedfast un-changeable Mind and Will to do good ; and by reason of his infallible Wisdom, a constant Ability to know what is good ; and in virtue of his Omnipotency, a lasting indeficient Power to benefit the due Observers of his Commands, and to denuntiate Evil which will infallibly befall the Violators of them ; whereas all Human Powers are at one time or other (or at least may be) destitute of some one or more of the mentioned Qualifications, and thereupon may command what is repugnant to some *Moral Precept*, and so are not necessarily to be actively complied with in every thing they give in Command ; to some *Moral Precept*, I say, because though all *Positive Divine Precepts*, as well as *Moral*, are to be active-ly

ly obeyed, yet the Reason of that is founded on the *Morality* of this Truth, that it is contradictory to the Wisdom and Goodness of God to command any thing that will not certainly be good for him who is required to do what is commanded, if he yield a cheerful Obedience thereunto. Here some might probably interpose and say, that Slaves and Servants are bound to obey their Lords and Masters, and yet they do not do the things commanded for their own, but for their Lords and Masters Profit. To this I answer, that Masters of Servants, and Owners of Slaves, are not truly speaking their Governours; nor is the Duty these owe them properly a Duty of Obedience, but of Commutative Justice arising from a mutual Contract (expres, or tacite) Servants selling their Work, either all of it, or half of it, or some part of it only (as their Masters and they agree) for Hire; and Slaves parting with the Property of their Bodies and Goods for the saving of their Lives in their Enemies power to have been taken away; so that it is upon the account of Compact and Bargain, that Servants and Slaves are obliged to perform their Masters and Lords Wills and Pleasures, and not from strict Obedience, which is properly a Duty tending to

to the Advantage of those who are obliged to it. If it be replied that Subjects however owe Obedience to their Sovereigns in a proper sense, and yet Those seek their own, as well as their Peoples Benefit ; I rejoyn, that since Sovereign Princes cannot without the Aid and Help of others, maintain their Authority (as the Almighty can do his, which makes a difference in that respect between him and all other Governours) for the Preservation of the People they are to rule, unless They themselves be preserved in Person, Power, and Wealth agreeable to their Office ; it is absolutely requisite, that They should reap such Benefit by the Obedience of their Subjects, as is necessary to preserve Themselves and their Government, no less then the People committed to their Charge. If it be yet still further urged, that admitting God cannot give a Command but only such as tends to the Good of the Creature, yet it does not follow thence, that this End is the *Ratio formalis*, the very Reason of the goodness of the Command, but a necessary Consequent only of it ; for whatsoever is agreeable to the eternal Rectitude of the Divine Wisdom to be made a Law, Obedience thereunto must of necessity be good to

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Sect. VIII. adjusted and accorded. 97

Man, but such a Law however is good in it self, of which sort are all the Precepts of the *Moral Law*. I answer, it is an uncontrollable Maxim, that *Cessante ratione Legis cessat Lex*, (*i. e.* as to the Equity of it, or the reasonablenes of its being put in execution; for a Legillator may sometimes prudently forbear the direct express Repealing of a Law, tho it be not for the present beneficial, or fit to be made use of) and the Reason of a Law evermore then ceaseth, when it becomes unserviceable to the End, or unuseful to procure or further the Good for which it was made; so that if it were possible, that the *Moral Law* could cease to be serviceable (to as many as use it aright) to the End for which it was given, namely, to advance Humane Nature towards its Perfection, by the Fruition of Mans Chief Good, it would cease to be a Law. For let *Aquinas* be in the right, that *Scientia Dei est causa seitorum ab ipso*, *1^{ma}. par Quest. 14. Art. 9. 3^{ra}.* and consequently that Gods seeing a Law to be perpetually good, makes it to be really so; yet it is no otherwise, then by seeing it to be a perpetual fit, apt, and proper mean to further the procuring of the End designed to be obtained by the true Observers of it, there-

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by. From which consideration it is apparent, why a perpetual Obligation lies upon all Men to keep the *Moral Law*, namely, because it is at all times beneficial (if sincerely obeyed) to every one for promoving his everlasting Welfare ; and not merely because it is according to the eternal Rectitude of the Divine Mind, for so is also every positive Command of God, for whatever God once approves of, he eternally approves of as good for what, and so long as he intended it ; for the longer or shorter Continuance of any of Gods Ordinances, or Institutions, or the more or less usefulness they are of towards the End to be obtained by them, makes them neither more nor less agreeable to the eternal Rectitude of the Divine Wisdom, which exactly fits every thing the Almighty institutes for the Occasion he intends it, with irreversible Council ; the whole Change which ever happens in *Divine Commands*, being wholly for the Creatures Sake, to whose variable Condition in several Ages of the World, several different Institutions and Dispensations have been suited by the eternal immutable Wisdom and good Will of God ; *Opera mutat Deus, sed non consilia.* St. August.

SECT.

SECT. IX.

Mans Recovery from his laps'd and lost Condition wherein it consists, and how wrought. Natural ways and means unable of themselves to procure it. Supernatural Causes chiefly prevalent to that End. Of these the Free Love of God to Man, and the Incarnation of his eternal only begotten Son, with the Consequents of it are the chief.

i. **S**Ince it has been made apparent, *First*, that the Honour wherewith God requires to be eternally glorified, is the loving him with all the Heart, and with all the Soul, and with all the Mind; and that so to love him is Mans ultimate End, and everlasting Bliss (*Sect. 4.*) *Secondly*, That Man by Creation was placed in a Condition, through the Rectitude of his Intellect and Integrity of his Will, and the due subordination of the inferiour Faculties, together with a good Constitution of Body, which put him in the direct Way towards the obtaining of that his Ultimate End and chiefest Good. (*Sect. 4.*) *Thirdly*, That by eating of the forbidden Fruit, Man fell from that Condition wherein he was crea-

ted, into a State of Sin and Misery, the latter of which is the necessary consequent of the former. (*Sect. 5, 6. and 7.*) and *Fourthly*, That Sin is an Aversion from the Creator, and a Conversion to the Creature, or the deserting the Love of God for the Love of the World; (*Sect. 8.*) 'tis plain, that to cause Man to withdraw and take off his Affections from the World, and so to place and fix them again on God, that he shall at length attain to the full Enjoyment of him, *in loving him with all his Heart, and with all his Soul, and with all his Mind,* is to restore him, or to put him again into the Way, which shall bring him to the End for which he was created.

2. That this could never have been effected by any Natural Means, is plain from hence, that ever since the native Temper of our first Parents Bodies was corrupted, the Objects of sense, which before contributed Help and Assistance in their Kind towards the Souls Progress in the Love of God, wrought a contrary Effect by alluring the Sensitive Appetite to the immoderate Love of themselves, not through any newly acquired Malignity in them, but because the Subject receiving them was changed from

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its first Constitution, which being once corrupted, the Distemper consequent upon it (if not by some means corrected) would grow worse. For Children, by the frequent beating of corporeal Objects on their Senses, would be much addicted to those which were grateful to the Carnal Appetite, before they grew up to the use of Reason. And when they had attained to riper years, their Bodies would be grown so hot, and their Passions thereby, especially being often fomented, so strong and violent, that they would commonly overbear and sway their Rational Faculties. Add to this, that Men being prone to be led by the Example of those they converse with, the Vices of one another would mutually debauch, and confirm them in their inordinate Lusts; from all which, a general Neglect of God, and consequently a gross Ignorance of him would at length ensue. The truth of this was so evidently seen among the Gentiles, that the Knowledge of the one true God was mostly lost. Yea, and even those of them, who had some right Notions of him, did not very well consider the Enjoyment of him by Love, to be the sole Sovereign Good of the Soul. Nor were Mens Understandings only exceedingly darkened,

but their Wills likewise very much vitiated, whilst every one through a natural inbred desire to be happy, frequently pursuing some particular fancied good or other, as Wealth, Honour, Sensual Delights, &c. which the Constitution of their Bodies, their Education, Conversation with others, or some Occasion or Temptation they met with in the World, inclined them to, more than to any other Object, ~~because~~ so eagerly bent upon their miserable mistaken Felicity, that tho' the truly chief Good had been demonstrated to their Understandings, yet would they not have been induced thereby to endeavour after the Fruition of it as their only Bliss; Motives being as necessary for a thorow Amendment to incline the Will, as Arguments are to convince the Understanding. For as a settled Judgment concerning any supposed Truth cannot be reversed without stronger Reason (at least in appearance) given, than that whereby it is established in the Mind; so neither can an Affection rooted in the Will be eradicated, but by more powerful Motives, than those by which it is fixed there.

3. Wherefore seeing then that the Objects of Sense, and almost every thing Man is concerned with since the Fall, are apt, by reason

reason of his corrupted State to alienate his Affections from God, 'tis clear that Causes, not within the Limits of Nature, would be necessary to withdraw his Heart from the Love of the World, and the false Delights thereof, to the Love of God, if ever he should arrive at Bliss; and such Causes as are not within the Bounds of Nature are supernatural. Supernatural Causes therefore are necessary to reduce Man to the Way which leads to the End for which he was created.

4. And forasmuch as Man is a Rational Creature, and cannot be moved but in a Way agreeable to his Nature, without violence offered to the same, those supernatural Causes must not force him, but con-naturally draw and win him by convincing his Understanding of the Truth, and by inclining his Will to the Love thereof, which are not to be effected but by Arguments and Motives. For as the impression of Force is a proper Means whereby to move a Corporeal Substance from one place to another; so are Arguments and Motives proper means whereby to draw the Mind off from one Object to another. For to say, that a Man either assents to, or chuses with Reason, that for which he sees no Reason (general,

(or special) so to do, appears to be a Contradiction; and either to assent unto, or to make choice of any thing without Reason, is repugnant to Mans Nature, which is Rational, and ought in all things to act according to Reason.

5. To put Man therefore in the Way to glorifie God eternally, and to be for ever happy, in *loving him with all the Heart, with all the Soul, and with all the Mind*, is to clear his Understanding by convincing it, that God alone is Mans Sovereign Good; and to purifie his Will by affording Motives of a nature more powerful to incline it to the Love of God; then all the Motives which the World can exhibit, are to win it to the Love thereof.

6. Wherefore since on the one side Mans Soul is sensually affected with Objects ever at hand, and esteems nothing able to bring Contentment, but some or other Enjoyment of this Life, not only by reason of its own native and acquired corrupt Inclination, but also from the Opinion of the World round about confirming it therein; and that on the other side, the Object of Mans Felicity is Spiritual, not obvious to sense, and afar off, it follows, that unless the Object of Felicity should become such, as

to be put into a Condition, whereby it might be capacitated to draw Mans Affections in a way agreeable and familiar to his Nature from the Love of the World to the Love of it self, Man could never be brought back again to the Path of Life, but would go perpetually on in the Way which leads to Perdition.

7. Seeing then the goodness of God is such, that it was inconsistent therewith, not to afford Means whereby Man might be recovered from his lost Condition; and yet not to violate his Rational Nature; 'twas necessary, that God, being the Object of Mans Felicity, should become Incarnate and be made Man, to the intent he might familiarly converse with Man, softly instil through his Senses his Divine Precepts, and to do, and suffer such things on his account, and for his sake, as that, considering the Dignity of the Person, the unmerited and unspeakable Kindness, and unvaluable Worth of the Benefit, it could not possibly otherwise fall out, but that as many, as should seriously and frequently reflect and meditate thereon, would be induced to despise the World, and all its alluring Enticements for the perpetual Enjoyment of so great and excellent an Object, as so gracious

ous and good a God must needs appear to be.

8. It was therefore the Almhghties great Kindness to condescend to Mans Frailty, and be cloathed with his Flesh in the second Person of the blessed Trinity, because in that he is the *Wisdom of his Father, and Word of God,* (Sect. 2.) 'twas an Office peculiarly proper for him to manifest and declare unto the World the **Love** which God had to Man in reconciling, or drawing him to Himself again.

To which End, Christ the Eternal Son of God did many signal Miracles to give irrefragable Testimony, that he was sent from the Father, was One with him, and that the Design of his coming into the World, was to make up the Breach and Distance between God and Man, which he accordingly on his Part did by Teaching, by Doing, and by Suffering. For by his Doctrine he infallibly shewed, not only the miserable Condition which Man would eternally incur, unless he forsook the World, and turned to God ; but also that God himself was Mans Felicity ; and what Course he should take, that he might for ever fully enjoy him. And seeing it was not enough that Man should have his Understanding aright informed,

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unless his Will were likewise inclined to do what he ought in order to the full Enjoyment of God, Christ was graciously pleased to undertake the doing and suffering such beneficial and stupendious things for him, that nothing but want of Consideration and due Reflexion on them could possibly frustrate their prevalent Virtue and Power over the Will, effectually to incline and turn it unto God, as the sovereign good thereof. For since God is Man's Felicity, could any thing possibly be parallel'd hereunto for the meriting of his Love, & consequently for inducing him to use the means available to Bliss, that the omnipotent Creator of all things should become clad with human Flesh subject to Infirmities, for the sole good of his Creature? That he should familiarly converse with his Vassals, and call them Friends and Brethren, and really treat them as such? That he should toil himself both night and day in travelling from place to place to preach the glad Tidings of Salvation, to heal the Sick, to give Sight to the Blind, to make the Deaf to hear, the Dumb to speak, and the Lame to walk, to comfort the Sorrowful, to pardon the Penitent, and in a word, to do all manner of good? Yea, and

and (as if all this had been a small Token of his Love to man) that he should be willing to suffer Banishment, Heat, Cold, Hunger, Thirst? That he would endure to be buffeted, spit upon, reviled, mocked, scourged? That he refused not to undergo an Agony, which caused his precious Body to sweat drops of Blood, and to suffer a most ignominious and painful Death? And that all this should be done and suffered, not for the least advantage to the Deity, but wholly for the benefit of man, to save him thereby from intolerable, endless misery, and to bring him, if he embraced his Kindness, and followed his Instructions, to everlasting unspeakable Joy and Happiness? *For God so loved the World, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believed on him should not perish, but have everlasting life,* John 3. 16.

Object. We hear nothing in all this of appealing the fierce Wrath of an angry and incensed God; nothing of satisfying Divine vindictive Justice; nothing of making recompence for the Wrong done to a sovereign Power by the breach of his most righteous Laws.

Solns. That the Almighty neither doth nor can suffer Wrong by any Act of the Creature,

Creature, has been sufficiently seen before, (sect. 8. Solut. of Object. 1, & 3.) And where no Wrong is, what necessity there's of Satisfaction and Recompence is unconceivable ; so that by granting Christ's Passion not to be an infinite Satisfaction for an infinite Offence committed against God by Sin, in that sense as Satisfaction for an Injury done by one man to another is made, there's no danger at all of touching upon Socinianism, it being plainly absurd to infer from the non-necessity of an infinite Satisfaction by the suffering of Christ, that he is not God co-essential with the Father ; since it is through the Incapacity of God's being offended, and not for want of Merit in Christ's Death, that his Passion is not an indefinitely satisfactory Recompence to God for Sin. But nevertheless there is ground enough for an Orator so to expatiate upon the Mystery of Man's Restoration by Christ, as elegantly to use the Allegories mentioned in the Objection, (whilst there are two Parties, God and Man ; a Law given by God, and Man the Transgressor of it ; that the Father and the Son are distinct Persons, and that the latter assumed Man's Nature on purpose to make up the Breach between God and Man ; and that his great and

and gracious Merits were in their Nature, considering the infinite Dignity of the Person, sufficient to have fully satisfied for an infinite Offence, if God had been infinitely offended) but to bring them from the Pulpit to the Schools, as if the Law given by God to Man, had been really intended not for Man's good alone, but his own also, (for all Laws, as was shewn *sect. 8.* must of necessity tend to some good) is nothing scholastically done. For that even the Breach of human Laws (from whence the Allegories in the Objection were occasioned) is esteemed an Offence against the Maker of them, more commonly, than cautiously, shall in the following *Section* (which for illustration rather than necessity, is here inserted) be made appear.

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SECT. X.

The End of Human Laws is the Good of the Community. The Breach of them is evil, as it binders the same, and not as it meerly opposes the Will of the Legislator. Every Breach of them is more or less evil, as it is more or less prejudicial to the general Good; and has in that respect a greater or less Penalty assigned thereunto. Penal Laws are made for preventing of Evils that might happen for want of them, and not to take revenge on the Transgressor of the Law for neglecting or crossing the Legislator's Will.

1. **T**Would be wholly frivolous and impertinent for men to make Laws, if the end for which they are made, could be had and enjoyed without the making of them; and therefore some End or other is designed in the making of all human Laws.

2. And forasmuch as the End designed in the making of them, must, if the Institution of Government (which is the Ordinance of God) be not deserted, but kept to,

to, be something that is intended for good, 'tis plain, since Laws generally respect the whole City, Province, or Nation where they are made, that the good of the Community (consisting of the governour and governed) is the general End designed, (according to the Institution of Government by God) in the making of human Laws.

3. For if to have the Legislator's Will obeyed otherwise than with regard had to the general good, were the End aimed at in the constituting of human Laws, then might the Law-giver of right enact any thing for Law, though known as well by himself as the People, to be destructive of the common good, provided it were the Legislator's mind to be obeyed in the observance of it, because he would act therein what directly tended to the End of Government, to wit, Obedience; whereas in truth Obedience performed to the Command of the Law-giver, is a means by which the End of Government, the Public Weal or Good is to be obtained, and not the End it self.

4. Laws then ought of right to design the common Good; and therefore every Law, as it contributes more or less to the benefit of the Community, is more or less good; and by consequence likewise the Breach of every

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every Law is a greater or less Evil, Fault or Crime, by how much the observance of the Law whereof it is a violation, is more or less conducive to the public Commodity.

5. Hence it follows, that Penalties inserted in Laws are not intended as pure Revenge for offending the Law-giver in the breaking of his Laws; but are real Branches of the several Laws wherein they are found, tending to enforce, through fear of the Penalty to be inflicted, the performance of the thing commanded to be done or abstained from, when the Laws directive part shall fall short of attaining its End.

6. For since there will be in all places where there's need of Government, some good, and some bad people, 'tis requisite that convenient provision be made by Laws, that the good designed to be obtained by Government, should be effected and brought to pass, as much as may be, by both sorts. And the way to do it in respect of good men, is to direct them, but in respect of bad men, to awe them, and through the fear of Chastisement, Amercement, or other Penalty, to affright them into their Duty, or to do what is beneficial to the Public; or, in case their Malignity be such, as that

there's no hope of Amendment, to remove them either by perpetual Imprisonment, or Exile, or Death, out of the way, that they may not for the future obstruct the good which the Government labours for ; and that others by their example may be deterred from committing the like Crimes for which they undergo the Penalty of the Law.

7. For that the true intent of the Law in punishing Offenders, is, that which hath been said, will farther appear from this, that the Law authorizeth the supream Magistrate to dispense with Penalties in Criminals, which of right it could not do, if meer Revenge, or Satisfaction by way of condign Punishment for the Offence committed, were the thing aimed at in the enjoyning of Penalties. For to free an Offender without Satisfaction, when the Law requires Satisfaction, is to do Injustice ; which the Law, that requires Justice to be done, could not without contradicting it self, empower him to do. But if by commanding of Punishment to be inflicted on the Transgressors of the Law, the Security of the public Peace be aimed at, then is it not only equitable, that the Penalty of a Law in such case should be remitted, when the inflicting of it

it is adjudged by the supream Goverour to be les^s beneficial to himself and his Subjects, than the omitting the execution thereof would be; but even Justice requires, that it should be actually omitted, and that the person liable by the Letter of the Law to be punished, should be freed and delivered from the Penalty; which was never intended by the Law-giver to be ex. cuted on any one to the prejudice of the Commonweal. For to dispense with Penalties, is not so truly an Act of meer Grace, as of distributive Justice, forasmuch as no Dispensation ought of right to be given, save only to such, as the Law it self would have exempted from Punishment, in case the Lawgiver had foreseen the Circumstances which render their indemnity better for the Public, than their being punished. So that whenever a Dispensation to free from the Penalty of the Law, is rightly granted, the intent of that very Law is more truly fulfilled, than if the Penalty were inflicted; yea in truth it is only in so doing rightly fulfilled, the very ground and reason of granting Dispensations being, this, that Penal Laws might have their due effect, viz. the Good of the Community, which in some Cases and Circumstances would by the executing them in their lite-

ral sense be prejudiced, instead of being promoted.

8. The Truth of this Assertion, that punitive Justice is not vindictive, will yet farther appear from this, that *Lex Talionis*, Eye for Eye, Tooth for Tooth, &c. is no part of the Law of Nature, as it would of necessity be, in case Penalties for Breach of Laws were purely vindictive, and intended as satisfaction or just recompence for the violation of them. For since in strictness there's no equality or proportion between the Member of a Man's Body and the Goods of Fortune, it were unequal and unjust to recompense the loss of any Limb with a pecuniary Mulf^t; and yet we see 'tis generally so done by Christians, who nevertheless maintain the perpetual obligation of the Law of Nature. Yea the Learned Bodin tells us upon no slight ground, that the *Lex Talionis*, in the commonly received Notion of it, was never in practice among the very Jews; his Words in the English Translation are these; 'To requite like with like is indeed nothing else, but to punish Offences with Punishments answerable to them, that is to say, great Offences with great Punishments, mean with mean, and so little Offences also lightly; which they also

' also meant when they said, *a Hand for a Hand, a Tooth for a Tooth, and an Eye for an Eye.* And so the ancient Hebrews, the best Interpreters of God's Law, have understood it, expounded it & practised it, as 'it is in their *Pandects* to be seen in the Title 'of Penalties. Yea Rabbi Kanan denieth the 'Law of like Punishment to have any where 'in the Cities of the Hebrews taken place 'in such sort, as that he should have an Eye 'put out who had put out another man's 'Eye ; but the estimation of an Eye put 'out, was usually by the discretion of the 'Judges, in money valued. For proof where- 'of let it be, that before the Law of like 'Punishment, there was a Law (*viz. Exod.* '21.) whereby it was ordained, that if 'two men fighting, one of them should 'hurt the other, but not yet unto Death, 'he which had done the hurt, should pay 'the Physician for healing thereof'. But to 'what end should he so pay the Physician, if 'he which did the hurt were in like sort to 'be himself wounded ? It should also there- 'of follow more absurdly, that many deli- 'cate and tender Persons in receiving of 'such Wounds, as they had given to others, 'should thereof themselves die and perish. 'Besides that also, he who had the harm done 'him, having lost his Hand wherewith he

'should get his Living, if the others Hand
'were also for the same cut off, he so want-
'ing his Hand, wherewith he should get his
'his Living, mighthaply so starve. Where-
'fore such literal Exposition of the Law
'of like Punishment, by Aristotle and
'Favorine, is but vain and deceitful. Bodin
of a Common-weal, Book 6. page 781.

9. I'll conclude this Point with one only Argument more for the confirmation² of what has been said, which is this, to inflict Punishment as dolorous and painful, without regard had to a farther End to be obtained by the doing of it, is to do direct Evil; because that Punishment, which has no Tendency to the procuring of something which has as much or more good in it than the pain has harm (for Pain simply in it self considered, is Evil, as being offensive to Nature, and a thing occasioned by Sin) is *purum putum Malum*, meer Evil; which for any Law to design, would argue the Makers of it to be void of Reason and Humanity.

Obj. 1. If the Breach of a Law be not an Offence and punishable, as it only stands in opposition to the Will of the Law-giver, without regard had to the Public Good presumed to be included in it; then are not men obliged in Conscience to obey a bad Law, or which tends not to the Common Good;

Good: But men are obliged in Conscience to obey the Laws of the Land where they live, although in that respect bad, as not tending at all to the Public Good: *Ergo*, the Breach of the Law is an Offence and punishable, as it only stands in opposition to the Will of the Law-giver, without regard had to the public Good presumed to be included in it.

Solut. In answer first to the *Major*, I return, that if it were so, that a private Person could certainly know, that a certain Law had no manner of Tendency to the Public Weal, yet would he be obliged in Conscience to give Obedience to it, (provided it were not against the *Moral*, or some *Positive Divine Law*) because in disobeying, he might be an occasion to others of slighting, or contemning the Governour and Government, which is a Mischief of most dangerous Consequence to a Nation. But *Secondly*, I answer to the *Minor*, that no Law, which is not repugnant to some part of the Law of *God* (who, by reason of his inerrable Wisdom, never commands but what is good) ought by private Persons to be judged bad. For every Legislator among Men, whatever way he acquires a Right to the Legillative Power, doth necessarily receive with it the Sovereign or Su-

preme Judgment and Will, both these being so inseparable Ingredients of the Legislative Power, that it cannot subsist without them. For whoso has not the Supreme Judgment, (or a Right invested in him to give final Judgment and Determination what is requisite and convenient to be enacted for procuring the Publick Good) he wants the Knowing part of a Law-giver, or that which legally enables one finally to judge and determine what will be a proper Means for the Consecution of the Common Good. And whoever has not the Supreme Will, (or a Right appropriated to him of enacting what is finally adjudged and determined to be good for the Commonwealth) he is destitute of the commanding part of a Law-giver, or that which legally empowers one to pass, what is determinately adjudged requisite for procuring the general Good, into a Law. Which things being presupposed to be true, the Inference from them will be necessarily this; That no Law enacted by a Sovereign Power can in Reason be said by any private Person to be bad, or not tending to the Public Good, (if it be not manifestly contrary to his Law whose Judgment is infallible.) For in that he has the Legislative Power, he is of necessity

cessity supposed to have the Supreme Judgment, so that no inferior Judgment (as the Judgment of every Subject, there being but one Supreme in one Government, necessarily is) can without manifest Contradiction to Reason judge that he judges amiss.

Object. 2. If Laws be therefore obliging, because presumed to be good ; since it is certain, that no Command can be good which is opposite to Gods Law, it would follow, that no manner of Obedience, either Active or Passive, is due to the Commands of Sovereigns, which are against the Moral, or a Divine Positive Law.

Solut. If to do a thing commanded because commanded to be done, be to obey a Command, then to refuse to do a thing commanded, is to disobey a Command, and how a Man should at the same time both obey and disobey the same Command, I understand not. Actively, you'll say, he cannot do both at once ; but may he not refuse to give an active Obedience to an unjust Command, and yet at the same Instant be willing and ready to suffer for that his Refusal, in case it be required, that he should either actively obey, or undergo the Penalty enjoyned for not so obeying ? I answer

answer that there is no Law can oblige a Man to be willing to suffer for not actively obeying what is unlawful to be done ; for by what Law is it possible he should be obliged ? Not by the Law of God, for that commanding him not to yield an Active Obedience, cannot also enjoyn him to be willing to suffer for no other Cause, but that he observes what it commands. Nor by the Law of Reason, for how should this oblige him to be willing to be punished for Non-observance of that, which it tells him he ought not to observe ? Some of the Roman Emperors set forth Edicts that the Christians should either Sacrifice to their Idol-gods, or be put to Death ; the Active fulfilling of which unjust Commands, was to do Sacrifice, the Passive to be put to Death ; and yet divers good and godly Christians fled on purpose to avoid both ; and doubtless did no wrong therein, (being warranted by Christ himself, saying, *When they persecute you in this City, flee ye into another, Matth. 10. 23.*) albeit they neither answered the Letter of the Edicts, nor the Intention of the Emperors, which was that one of the two (either sacrificing or suffering Death for not sacrificing) should be done. (And by the way this is a remarkable

able Instance, that Disobedience to a Command is not an Offence, as it merely contradicts the Will of the Legislator.) But there is not however the least Encouragement to be gathered from hence for Refusing or forcibly opposing the Higher Powers; for tho there be no manner of Obedience due to an unjust Command; (for that Command which is unjust, has no obligatory Virtue in it, but is unlawful, that is, truly speaking, no Law.) Yet in that a Sovereign loses not, by commanding something which is unjust, his Legislative Power or a Right to command whatsoever he deliberately thinks to be for the general Good, which is not against the Divine Law, Moral or Positive, he ought not to be forcibly withheld. For whosoever has by Law the Supreme Judgment and Will (which together constitute the Supreme Power) the same Law presumes that the common Safety depends on his Government; and therefore without violating of the Law, and through that the Common Safety, the Sovereign is not even in the Abuse of Government to be opposed by Arms, because it is more convenient in respect of the Whole, that some Part suffer unjustly, than that the Government it self should be rendered useless, or so obstructed,

obstructed that it could not protect and secure the Laws, which it is always presumed by the Law will fall out, when Subjects with Violence oppose the Supreme Governor.

Object. 3. Albeit the *Lex Talioni*, be no part of the Law of Nature; yet seeing it is not disagreeable thereunto, (as 'tis evident by the Instance of *Adonibezek*, *Judges* 1. 6, 7. that it is not) does it not rightly follow, that Punishments may be justly Vindictive, though they are not necessarily so?

Answ. No it does not, for notwithstanding that it may be reasonable at sometimes to take an Eye for an Eye, a Hand for a Hand, &c. yet will not Vindictive Punishment be found thereupon to be lawful; for if the taking Eye for Eye, Hand for Hand, &c. be at any time prudently thought by a Law-giver to be the best Expedient either for reclaiming Offenders, or for terrifying others, or for both, (as it may peradventure on occasion fall out to be) the exercise of that Strictness will be just, yet not Vindictive. For that which Men will have to be Vindictive Justice looks not at all forward, but wholly backward, being purely design'd and intended for Recompense or Satisfaction, for a presumed

sumed Injury, or Contempt done to the Law-giver in disobeying his Will, and violating his Law ; whence Vengeance executed upon a Transgressor of the Law is the very End and Scope which Vindictive Punishment aims at, and therefore the Punishment of *Adonibezek* was not vindictive, unless it was inflicted on him for no other end, save only to repay like for like, without any intention that it should be a Motive to him of Repentance, or that others might be warned to abstain from such Cruelty, as he had used, by the remarkable manner of his being plagued himself, as he had plagued others ; which cannot in reason be thought to be true, because *Adonibezek* saith, *As I have done, so God hath requited me* ; which shews that the manner of his Punishment proved a Motive of bringing his Sin to remembrance, and was either so intended to be, or else to deter others from the like Wickedness, or rather for both ; and not barely for strict Retaliation or executing of Vengeance upon him for his Crime.

10. In fine, then it appears from what has been said of Human Laws, and Law-givers. *First*, That Sovereign Powers make not Laws out of meer design to have their Wills

Wills obeyed, but to procure their own, and their Subjects Good. *Secondly*, That Laws therefore are more or less good, as they contribute more or less to the general Good. *Thirdly*, That hence again the Breach of any Law is a greater or less Offence, as it is more or less prejudicial to the Common-weal. *Fourthly*, That from this it moreover follows, that Penalties inserted in Laws are not intended as pure Revenge for the Breach of them, but to be a means to enforce the observing the directive Part of the Law. *Fifthly*, That Laws duly executed are proper Ways, or real Causes of advancing the Public Good.

11. From the Consideration of all which concerning Human Laws compared with what was writ before (Sect. 8.) of the Divine Laws, the Analogy between them is obvious; and the Certainty of these following Truths apparent. *First*, That God gave Man a Law to observe, not that he sought to be obeyed for the meer Obedience sake, but that Man by obeying it might benefit himself in obtaining the Possession of his chiefest Good. *Secondly*, That because of this, the several Branches of that Law are of more or less virtue and value, as they are more or less serviceable for procuring

curing the Fruition of the same Sovereign Good. *Thirdly*, That from hence again it must be, that the Breach of any part of the Divine Law is a greater or less Evil, or (in the Language of Divines) a greater or less Sin, as the keeping of it is more or less available towards the Enjoyment of God. *Fourthly*, That it will hereupon follow, that the Punishment of Sin is not vindictive, but always, either corrective for the Amendment of the Offender, or exemplary for a Terror to others, or for both; as in this World it perpetually is; or else a necessary and natural Product and Consequent of Sin, as it is ever in the World to come. *Fifthly*, That the keeping of Gods Law, or the pious Practice of Virtue and Holiness is a proper effective Means, or an efficacious Cause of Mans Eternal Felicity; the truth of which shall hereafter (God assisting) be shown in particular, as it hath already been in general.

S E C T. XI.

Faith, Hope and Charity are necessary Means, for procuring everlasting Bliss. Sincere habitual Charity formally expels Mortal Sin, and is therefore formal, but incompleat Righteousness. Perfect Charity formally expells all Sin, and is therefore perfect formal Righteousness, or the absolute fulfilling of the Divine Law.

I. **S**ince it is clear by *Sect. 8. Solut. of Obje&t. I.* that God created Man, and gave him a Law, not in expectation of any Profit or Pleasure to be acquired to himself, but altogether for the Benefit and Delight of Man, and that it is likewise proved in *Sect. 4.* that the End for which Man was created, and had a *Law* given him, is the full Fruition of God by perfect Love; it necessarily follows, in regard the End cannot be obtain'd but by Means available for procuring of it, that the Knowledge of the Means available thereto, no less than of the End it self, is requisite to be had in order to the Acquisition of the perfect Love of God, or that full Enjoyment of him which is Mans Ultimate End and eternal Felicity.

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2. And because Men arrive not at the certain Knowldg of things but either by Demonstration which begets Science ; or by an inerrable Testimony, which creates an infallible Belief, 'tis clear, seeing a Demonstration wherein Felicity consists (tho it be a thing in it self demonstrable, as appears by Sect. 4.) cannot by the generality of Mankind be attained unto ; much less, wherein all the Means available to the obtaining of Felicity (some of them being positive and supernatural) are placed, that a Revelation from God, who alone is inerrable, was necessary for the Discovery both of the Means of Bliss, and of Bliss it self, to the World, in order to Man's acquiring of Beatitude.

3. And forasmuch as that Knowldg which proceeds from, and is caused by Divine Revelation, is Divine Belief or Faith, 'tis plain that Divine Faith is required on Man's part towards the obtaining of Felicity.

4. And in regard it is ineffectual to the obtaining of Felicity to have firm Belief only wherein it truly consists, and what the Means available to procure it are, without some farther Progress made towards the getting possession of it ; which will never be,

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unless a man have Hope by reason of the Divine Promise, that in the due use of the means of Bliss he shall acquire the same, 'tis plain, that Divine Hope is likewise requisite as well as Faith for every one that shall eternally be saved.

5; And forasmuch as he that has a right Belief both of Bliss and the Means available to it; and withal, an Assurance that in the due use of the Means, Felicity will be attainable by him, shall reap no Benefit thereby, if he never enter upon a resolved serious Course of making a constant diligent use of those Means; which he most certainly will not do, unless he first have an unfeigned ardent desire to enjoy the End whereto they tend, the eternal Fruition of God, 'tis evident, that the sincere and hearty love of God, or Charity proceeding from Faith and Hope, (for no good Man stedfastly desires what he believes not to be true, or has no Hope to obtain) is moreover necessary for the acquirment of Felicity.

6. And seeing the habitual Love of God above all things is utterly inconsistent with the habitual Love of the World above God, 'tis manifest, that by the accession of the habitual Love of God above all things into the Soul, the habitual Love of the World above

above God is necessarily expelled, and consequently that Sin, (whether taken privatively as an Aversion from God, or positively for a Conversion to the Creature) which brings everlasting Death and Damnation; (Sect. 7.) whence it is called mortal and damnable Sin.

7. Hence, in regard as well, *Pena sensus*, as *Pena damni* are the natural and necessary Result of the perpetual Continuance in sin in the manner before shown, (Sect. 7.) it is manifest that Charity possessing the Soul, and thereby freeing it from mortal Sin, by formally expelling it out of the same (Par. 6.) secures it from the Danger both of the loss of Heaven, and of incurring the Pains of Hell.

8. And forasmuch as he that is secured from the Danger of Damnation, and the Pains of Hell, is freed from the Guilt of mortal Sin, which is a liableness to be eternally damned and tormented for Sin, and that he who is freed from the Guilt of mortal Sin, is blameless and innocent in respect of the mortal Breach of the Law, which alone creates a mortal Guilt; and that he who is blameless and innocent in respect of the mortal Breach of the Law, is a righteous Person, or acquit by the Law from

the Punishment due in respect of such Breach; it necessarily follows, that Charity, in regard it formally expells mortal Sin, (the mortal Breach of the Law) is formal Righteousness, or the formal Cause of Justification, being that which formally justifies and makes Righteous.

9. And as every degree of sincere habitual Charity formally expells mortal Sin, and thereby frees the Soul from mortal Guilt, and the Consequent of it, eternal Pain, as well that of the Torments of Hell, as of the loss of Heaven; so doth perfect Charity formally expel all Sin, and consequently remove all Guilt, and thence exempt from all Pain and Misery whatsoever. For he that loves God with all the Might and Power of his Soul, hath thereby of necessity totally rooted out of it all the love of the World, and so hath no Sin, but is perfectly Righteous, and hath fulfilled the Great Commandment, or Royal Law, *Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy Heart, and with all thy Soul, and with all thy Mind,* which to do is compleat Righteousness, the highest Act of glorifying God, and eternal Felicity.

Object. I. When the Act whereby the Law of God is transgressed, (be it Adultery, Theft,

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Theft, or any other Enormity) is over, the Sin is past, and yet the Guilt remains, which is contrary to what hath been said.

Solut. The Sin is not past, when the Act of Adultery, Theft, or any other Enormity is over. For since Sin formally taken is a Want or Privation of that sincere hearty Affection which the Soul ought to have unto God, as its Sovereign Good : (Sect. 8. Par. 3, 4) 'tis evident that the Sin still remains, (tho the materially sinful Act be over) so long as there is a Want of the due Love of God in the Soul, which there always is till it be habitually endued with Charity. And while the Sin remains, the Guilt must needs do so, but no longer ; for 'tis only while a Man is in the State of mortal Sin, that he is obnoxious to eternal Misery ; and not when he is in the State of Grace, or ready Way to Bliss, as he evermore is, when he has an habitual hearty Affection unto God, Par. 6, 7, 8.

Object. 2. The sincere habitual Love to God above all things cannot of it self alone justify any one, because the Divine Law requires that a Man love his Neighbour also as himself.

Solut. True, it doth so ; but since it is impossible, but that he, who cordially desires

and accordingly stedfastly endeavours to enjoy God eternally, should also unfeignedly wish the like to his Neighbour (which comprehends all Mankind) and assist him when occasion serves in what is necessarily conducible thereunto so far as he well can; (in doing of which, the Duty of loving a Mans Neighbour as himself is fulfilled, as will be at large set forth in the Explanation of the *Decalogue*. *Sect.* 18. and 19.) 'Tis plain that he who loves God above all things, doth in consequence thereto, of necessity love his Neighbour like ^{as} himself. *If a Man love me he will keep my Words*, John 14. 23. *And this Commandment have we from him, that he who loveth God, loves his Brother also.* 1 John 4. 21. But of this more hereafter in the three last Sections.

Object. 3. If Men be formally justified by their own habitual Righteousness, then are they not formally justified by the Righteousness of Christ imputed to them: But Men are formally justified by the Righteousness of Christ imputed to them, *Christ is made unto us Righteousness*, 1 Cor. 1. 30. Therefore Men are not formally justified by their own habitual Righteousness.

Solut. In answer to the proof of the Minor Proposition, viz. That *Christ is made up*

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to us Righteousness, I return, that in the same Text he is likewise said to be made unto us Wisdom, and Sanctification, and Redemption; and therefore if Christ's Righteousness can be proved from thence to be the formal Cause of man's Justification, or that man is formally just thereby; by the same Text it may be equally, and as well proved, that man is formally wise, and formally holy, by the Wisdom and Holiness of Christ; which if he truly were, then would a justified Person be as just, wise and Holy as Christ himself, and consequently he ought to have no remorse for any thing he ever did, nor to crave pardon for his Sins; and by consequence, since Sin is a Transgression of the Law, unless he no more transgress God's Law, than our Blessed Saviour himself did, he'll be a Transgressor of the Law, and not a Transgressor of the Law, a Sinner and no Sinner, at the same time, which is impossible. Christ's Righteousness therefore in the quoted Text is Metonymically to be understood for the efficient Cause of man's Righteousness, even as his Wisdom and Holiness likewise are in respect of our being wise and holy. In this sense all the meritorious Doings and Sufferings of Christ may be rightly said to be ours, whilst by virtue of them

Grace is wrought in our Hearts, by which we overcome the Temptations of the World, the Flesh and the Devil; so that the Benefit of them really redounds to us; and whatever Righteousness we have here, or shall have hereafter, it is the very effect of the righteousness of Christ. For since rational Arguments & Motives are the proper inducements whereby a Rational Creature is inclined to Good, whilst through them the Understanding is illuminated with Truth, and the Will excited to the love of it, 'tis evident that nothing possibly besides (except the immediate irresistible Will of God) could so effectually work on mens rational Souls to cause them to forsake the love of the World for the love of God, as Arguments and Motives fetcht from the consideration of Christ's love to man, his Incarnation, Doctrine, Conversation, Passion, Resurrection, Ascension, Session at the right hand of his Father, and his coming to Judgment. Whence in very truth, those men, who in attributing man's formal Righteousness to the Righteousness of Christ made his by imputation through Faith, think they attribute more to Christ, and give him greater honour than they do, that hold the sincere habitual love of God to be the formal cause of

of Justification, are under a manifest Mistake. For since Christ is personally God, and not personally Man, and that the infinite value of his precious merits is from the hypostatical Union of his Manhood with the Deity, 'tis plain, that it is far more excellent and glorious that Christ's righteousness (which comprehends the whole merit of all his active and passive Obedience) should be the efficient Cause of man's Instification by producing a real habitual Righteousness in his Soul, than the formal cause thereof by a meer imputed Righteousness; because such imputed Righteousness (in case it were possible) would be the Righteousness of Christ as man (for otherwise a righteous person would be infinitely righteous, and consequently be God, since nothing is infinitely perfect in any respect whatever, but he alone) whereas if his Righteousness be the efficient Cause of man's Righteousness, it is proper to him as he is both God and Man. But indeed it is impossible that Christ's Righteousness should become formally man's; for seeing it is personal, and thence a thing extrinsical to every one but himself, 'tis not possible to become a formal Cause to others, in that a formal Cause, whether it be substantial, or accidental, is

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an internal Cause, and essentially constitutive of the thing whereof it is a Cause. For instance, Man's Soul is the formal Cause, and a substantial essential part of man, as man, or a rational Animal. Prudence is the formal Cause, and an accidental essential part of man, as he is prudent ; and so is Temperance of a temperate man ; and every Abstract else of the Concrete to which it is appropriated. For what is a prudent man, but one habitually indued with Prudence ? or a temperate man, but one whom the habit of Temperance formally makes such ? And must not a righteous person by parallel Reason be one habitually possessed of Righteousness ? If it were not thus, but that on the contrary , a prudent man could be prudent by the Prudence of another, without the Habit of Prudence within himself, then were it possible that a man might be prudent, though really imprudent in all his doings, and so be prudent and utterly imprudent at once. And if a man could be temperate without the Virtue of Temperance inherent in him, he might possibly be temperate, when he wallowed in the Sink of all filthy Pleasures, and thence be temperate and not at all temperate at the same time. And so in like manner , if a man

man could be righteous by the Righteousness of another, without any inherent Righteousness of his own, he might possibly at the same instant be righteous and a notorious Transgressor of God's Law, and consequently be a just and unjust person, a Sinner and no Sinner both together. If it were replied, that God always in the very moment wherein Christ's Righteousness through Faith is imputed to any man, infuses entire holiness into his Soul, so that he exactly keeps every Divine Precept; I would make this Return; Admitting it were so, (which yet I think, may modestly enough be denied) the Doctrine of imputative Righteousness would be never a whit the more true; because inasmuch as it necessarily implies in it, that a man might possibly be (if God would permit it) an absolutely righteous and unrighteous person at once, (though it never actually fell out to be so) it supposes a possibility of two contradictory Assertions to be both true together.

But it is farther argued against imputative Righteousness thus; If man be made formally righteous by the Righteousness of Christ, then is man truly righteous, abstracting from every thing which he himself doth more than what is necessary on his part for

applying Christ's Righteousness to his Soul, *viz.* Faith, or a stedfast Belief that Christ's Righteousness is made his; (according to some) or a Recumbence or resting on Christ for Salvation ; (as others will have it.) But man is not truly righteous abstracting from every thing he himself doth more than what is necessary on his part for applying Christ's Righteousness to his Soul, *viz.* Faith, or a Recumbence on Christ for Salvation : *Ergo*, Man is not made formally righteous by the Righteousness of Christ. The truth of the *Proposition* being evident, I prove the *Assumption* thus ; If a real and hearty turning from Sin, or the love of the world to the love of God, be necessary to Justification, then is not man truly righteous abstracting from every thing he himself doth more than a stedfast Belief that Christ's Righteousness is made his, or a Recumbence on Christ for Salvation: But a real and hearty turning from Sin, or the love of the world to the love of God, is necessary to Justification : *ergo*, man is not truly righteous abstracting from every thing he himself doth more than a stedfast Belief that Christ's Righteousness is made his; or a Recumbence on Christ for Salvation. The *Minor* (which alone can be doubted of) proved ;

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If Christ's imputed Righteousness be no sufficient, without a real and hearty turning from Sin, or the love of the world to the love of God, to free the Soul from deadly Sin, and the Consequent of it, eternal Misery, then is a real and hearty turning from Sin, or the love of the world to the love of God, necessary to Justification: But Christ's imputed Righteousness is not sufficient without a real hearty turning from Sin, or the love of the world to the love of God, to free the Soul from deadly Sin, and the Consequent of it, Eternal Misery: *Ergo*, A real and hearty turning from Sin, or the love of the world to the love of God, is necessary to Justification. The *Major* needs no Proof; and the *Minor* is evidently true, if deadly Sin be nothing else but the preferring the Enjoyment of the World before the Enjoyment of God, or an Aversion from God, and Conversion to the Creature; and that everlasting Misery is the necessary Result of the perpetual Continuance in Sin, according to what is said in the 7th. and 8th. Section.

Lastly, The Doctrine of imputative Righteousness seems erroneous from what here follows. If men be formally justified by the Righteousness of Christ made theirs, then

then are all men justified alike, or have equal Righteousness, (because Christs Righteousness is one and the same) and if justified alike, then also glorified alike, seeing Glory depends on Righteousness, or rather is compleat Righteousness it self, or the perfect love of God in Heaven, (Par. 9.) But all men are not glorified alike, therefore neither justified alike. That all men are not glorified alike, I gather thus: The perfect or entire love of God without any mixture of Affection to any thing besides, as the Souls Sovereign Good, being Mans Felicity, (for tho the Blessed Saints and Angels mutually delight in each other, and more or less, according to every ones Excellency; yet it is only as they are and appear, so many bright Rayes issuing from the Sun of Glory, and not as having any proper independent Loveliness of their own, or Excellency which is not totally derived from God) it will be so, that if, of two enjoying Bliss, the one love God more intensly and vigorously than the other, (tho both with their whole Affection, for so do all the glorified Saints and Angels) he will be the more happy; for he that more intensly and vigorously affects or takes Delight in the Object he enjoys, must of necessity have more

more Joy, Pleasure and Contentment, than he that adheres to what he loves with less ardency of Affection. This being clear, let's compare our Minds ~~the~~ intenseness or Vigor of Love to God wherewith the Holy Virgin, the Blessed Apostles, and pious Martyrs, or any of them, particularly the Virgin *Mary*, departed this Life, with that remiss, but sincere Affection which some other good Christian has to God when he leaves this World, and we shall easily perceive there must needs be a great Disproportion of their love to God. When therefore the Beatific Object shall be presented to both, their Affections will be encreased proportionably to what they went from hence with, as for Example, suppose the blessed Virgin departed this Life with an Affection to God in comparison of what the other had at his Departure, as five is in proportion to two; then in case his Affection which stood in proportion to the Virgins as two to five be raised by the sight of God to the degree of five, hers will be advanced thereby to the degree of eight, for why the Beatific Object, since it is able to give infinitely more satisfaction than Man's Nature is capable of, should augment the one and not the other proportionably, I see no appearance of reason

son likely to be given. If it be said that every glorified Saint loves God with all his Might, and consequently, that, seeing one mans Soul differ^s not in Essence from another, every one will love God alike in Heaven: I answer, that to love God with all the Might of the Soul, is to love him with all the Affections thereof; for as the Strength of the body is placed in the Nerves, so is the strength of the Soul, in relation to Objects of the Will, in its Affections; the Vigor of which, the more the Mind is set upon any thing it desires, and employed in the Contemplation of it, is the more augmented; like as the strength of the Sinews is encreased by the Exercise of the Body. Wherefore since our gracious God *will reward every one according to his Works*, Matth. 16.27. and that no Work is acceptable to him which is not done for the love of him, or out of a desire to enjoy him eternally; it follows in all reason, that, seeing God himself is the Reward of the ever-blessed, and that therefore the difference of Rewards must proceed from the difference of the manifestation of his Glory, he will manifest Himself proportionably to the Ardency of desire which every one has to enjoy him; and consequently, that they who love him most here (in that they most desire

desire the perpetual Enjoyment of Him) will also love him most hereafter; for exactly according to the measure of the Manifestation of Gods Glory both to the Saints and Angels, is the Measure of their Love of Him, or Delight taken in the Contemplation of his Excellence, and in this consists their Felicity; which though it is sufficient and satisfactory to every one of them, inasmuch as they all love him with their entire Affection, or are delighted in him with all their might, and so are happy to their own Desire; yet do they not however enjoy equal Happiness, because the love of God in some of them is more intense than in some others, as answering to a fuller manifestation of his Glory to them.

Objec^t. 4. If the formal Cause of Justification be inherent Righteousness or Charity, then doth every degree thereof truly justify, so that man's Righteousness may be greater or less, and consequently either every degree of Righteousness will not give a just Title to Heaven, so as Possession shall ever ensue thereupon; or else imperfect Charity shall estate men in everlasting Felicity, which is contrary to what hath been often said.

Solut. In Answer to this *Objection*, I grant that every degree of habitual Charity from the highest to the lowest, if either it be not lost, or being lost, be renewed, entitles men so truly to Heaven, that they shall not, departing this life therewith, finally fail of the full possession of Bliss, but sooner or later shall certainly obtain the same; sooner or later, I say, because such an absolute full desire to enjoy the Presence of God, as totally excludes all appetite to earthly Enjoyments and Satisfaction of this Life, is the sole immediate disposition which prepares the Soul for Bliss; so that those alone, who through their ardent desire to be with God, are weary of this World, shall straight upon their departure hence, go to pure and simple Joy; (but yet so intense as they shall afterwards have at the last, upon the re-union of Soul and Body, I do not say.) All the rest that depart this life, not having the like ardency of desire to be dissolved, and to be with Christ, their God and Saviour, will in all appearance of Reason retain the mixture of Affection to God and the World, which they left the later with, (for how a mere separation of Soul and Body should root out all Affection to the World is, I think, a thing unaccountable) till the Resurrection from

from the dead. If it be said (as indeed it is by some) that Christ's appearing to the Souls of good men that departed this Life before his Death, must needs have been a Motive and Cause of Change unto them; whence it came to pass that the *Graves were opened, and many Bodies of the Saints, which slept, arose, &c.* Matth. 27. 52, 53. I answer; that since it is here supposed, that there had been no Motive offered before that his shewing himself to them, which had altered the state into which they entered at their separation from the Body, it is reasonable to think, that there will likewise be no Motive to cause a Change in those which have left, or shall leave this World after that his appearing, till his coming to Judgment at the last day; which in that it must needs, in some degree or other, be both dreadful and amiable to every one that hath not totally rooted out all Affection to the World, according to their different Measures of Fear and Hope arising from their finding themselves more or less clogged with terrene Desires, will be a Motive rightly adapted wholly to purge out all the Dreggs of impure Affections, and so cause them to fix their Minds for ever upon God. But in the *interim* they'll continue in that condition,

which they left the World with: and so each of them, as their Love to God is greater, will have more and purer Delight, yet not be altogether void of anguish of Spirit, by reason they cannot go immediately to God through the load of Sin, which though not so heavy as to press them down to Hell, yet will not suffer them to soar up to Heaven. For we see even in this Life, the more Pious that men are, the more serene Joy, and greater inward Contentment they enjoy, but have notwithstanding their Groans and Sighs, and trouble of Spirit, because they find the Old Man is not thoroughly conquered and subdued; and however brought low, is nevertheless often giving check to their Spiritual Joy, and causing their Grief. Nor is an incomplet imperfect State after this Life till the Day of Doom only consonant to Reason; but the Sacred Scripture also, and Catholic Tradition appear to make for it; for what mean these Expressions of being recompensed at the Resurrection of the Just, Luke 14. 14. Of the Spirit being saved in the Day of the Lord Jesus, 1 Cor. 5. 5. Of finding Mercy of the Lord in that Day, 2 Tim. 1. 18. but that something is to be received at the Day of Judgment not to be obtained before? Which the practical Tradition of the

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the Church, both Eastern and Western, give Testimony to by their praying for the Dead (but not for the delivery of Souls out of Purgatory) a Practise so universal, that the Learned Mr. Thorndike saith, " It hath been " a Custom so general in the Church to pray " for the Dead, that no beginning of it can " be assigned, no time; no part of the Church " where it was not used. *Epilogue to the Tragedy of the Church of England, Book 3. Ch. 29.* P. 333. And another of our Learned Country-men, Dr. Hammond writeth thus, " Tis " certain that some measure of Bliss which " shall at the Day of Judgement be vouch-²⁰⁰safed the Saints, when their Bodies, and " Souls shall be reunited, is not till then en-joyed by them, and therefore may safely " and fitly be prayed for. *Annotat. on 2 Tim. 1. 16, 17, 18.* For besides that it is evident from Holy Writ, that there shall be a general Resurrection, (*The hour is coming in which all that are in their Graves shall hear his Voice, and shall come forth, they that have done good, unto the Resurrection of Life; and they that have done Evil unto the Resurrection of Damnation, John 5. 28, 29.*) it is manifest likewise to our Reason, that there must be a Re-union of every Soul and Body at the last Day; for since Christ shall then appear in

his *Humanity*, (*Ye Men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into Heaven? this same Jesus, which is taken up from you into Heaven, shall so come in like manner, as ye have seen him go into Heaven, Acts 1. 11.*) corporeal Eyes will be necessarily requisite to behold *Him* with, and that not only, because the *Organs of Sense* are the proper Means instituted by God for the giving notice of *corporeal Objects* to the Souls of Men; but for this farther reason also that there may be a manifest equal Distribution of Justice to the whole Generation of Mankind; for therefore shall *Christ's Appearing*, when he comes to judge the World, be with Power and Great Glory, (*Then shall all the Tribes of the Earth mourn, and they shall see the Son of Man coming in the Clouds of Heaven with Power and great Glory, Matth. 24. 30.*) to the end that the Wicked on the one hand beholding plainly with their Eyes his Glorious Appearance may be convinced of the justness of their Condemnation, *in being rejected and cast for ever from the Presence of God*, (which is that *Portion* of their Misery called *Pena Damni*, Sect. 7.) because they preferred the Satisfaction of their sinful Lusts and vain Desires, (*the perpetual Frustration whereof is that other share of their Torment, nam-*

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ed *Pœna sensus.* Sect. 7.) before the Fruition of their great and glorious Maker and Redeemer. And that the Godly on the other hand seeing *Christ coming in his Glory*, may meet him with ineffable Joy to enter upon the Possession of his Beatific Presence to be everlastinglly enjoy'd, because they despised the fulfilling of their *Lusts* and wicked *Desires* here, for the Fruition of *Him* hereafter to Eternity.

If it be objected that *Christ* shall at length deliver up the Kingdom to his *Father*, that *God may be all in all*, 1 Cor. 15. 28. And that therefore it seems that the *Father alone* shall be the sole Object of Mans Bliss in Heaven ; I answer, that *Christ* delivering up the Kingdom to his *Father*, signifies his leaving off, or ceasing from his Mediatory Office, whereby he was constituted King for the Protection of the Church ; and not that He shall not reign eternally together with his *Father*, for otherwise, why is it said, that *of his Kingdom there shall be no end* ? Luke 1. 33. The Word *God* therefore in the 1 Cor. 15. 28. is not to be understood of the *Father alone*, but of the whole *Trinity*, accordingly as Doctor *Hammond* explices it in his *Paraphrase* on the Place ; " When all " is subdued to *Christ*, then shall *Christ* lay

" down that Office, (*viz.* of his *Mediatorship*) which till then he exerciseth, and " then shall God the *Father*, *Son* and *Holy Ghost* fill all the Elect with *Glory* and *Bliss* " eternally.

Object. 5. Although formal Righteousness be that Love of God in the Soul which expels out of it mortal Sin here, and all Sin hereafter. Yet if Christ came into the World only to take away Sin by introducing Charity into the Soul, what doth *Satisfaction*, *Redemption*, *Salvation*, *Propitiation*, and *Reconciliation* made and obtained by Christ intend and signify?

Solut. They intend and signify that God the Father through the gracious Intervention of his eternal Son, consubstantial and co-equal with Himself, wrought Salvation for lost Mankind, whilst his Incarnation and the Consequents of it, which he undertook for Man, are the intermediate efficient cause (proceeding from Gods Love of Benevolence the Principal Cause) by which the Salvation of every one that comes to Bliss is really and powerfully effected, and contain that Worth, Virtue, and Vigor, as would be of efficacy enough to save the whole World, yea, infinite Worlds, if they were possible, besides. But notwithstanding this, seeing

seeing Man is neither converted, nor perseveres in Grace, nor goes to Bliss, (that is, neither obtains Charity, nor keeps Charity, nor is perfected in Charity) without his own voluntary Consent, 'tis apparent that the Merits of Christ are the efficient Cause of Mans eternal Welfare, by really and effectually working, preserving and perfecting the Love of God in the Soul ; whilst by Christ's Heavenly Doctrine M^{an}'s understanding is divinely illuminated with the Knowledge of saving Truth, and through that, and the serious Consideration of his gracious and wonderful Actings and Sufferings in behalf of Man, his Will is powerfully converted to God. Forasmuch then as sincere habitual Charity destroys mortal Sin, (Par. 6.) and thereupon so far brings Man in favour with God, or so near to him, that he is freed from everlasting Destruction (Par. 7.) and that perfect Charity wholly extirpates all Sin, (Par. 9.) and thereby constitutes Man in full favour, or thoroughly unites him to God, is it not clear and evident that Christ in cleansing the Soul through his Merits from Sin, makes up the Breach it had caused between God and Man, and so reconciles and brings them again together? And is he not an effectual Mediator, by whose means

means they are reconciled together, who would otherwise have been at as great difference and distance as Heaven and Hell could make them? And in regard unrighteous men are the *Servants of Sin*, Rom. 6. 20. and that St. Peter speaking of the Servants of Corruption, saith, *of whom a man is overcome, of the same he is brought in Bondage*, 2 Pet. 2. 19. and that our Blessed Saviour himself testifieth, that *Whosoever committeth Sin, is the Servant (or Slave) of Sin*, John 8. 34. is it not plain, that Christ, inasmuch as by his *Merits* he effectually working Charity in the Soul, doth truly deliver thereby from the *Bondage and Slavery of Sin*, has really wrought through his *Merits* mans *Redemption*, and is thence rightly called his *Redeemer*? And because everlasting Damnation, and the Pains of Hell are the unavoidable Consequents and Result of Sin unrepented of, is not Christ, in that he works Repentance, and thereby saves men from *eternal Destruction*, a true and real *Saviour*? And in regard the Breach and Distance caused by Sin between God and Man could not be made up, but by means sufficiently powerful to effect the same, and that Christ did that by his *Merits* (or *Doings and Sufferings*) which was sufficiently powerful to make up
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the Breach and Distance between God and Man, (and that when nothing else was able to do it, *Sect. 9.*) is he not on good grounds said to have made a *full Atonement*, and *Satisfaction* for *Sin*? Not that God was ever affected with Anger, and his Wrath really appeased, it being impossible that there should be any alteration or change in God, who is immutable, (*Sect. 1.*, Par. 8.) and without all *variableness* or *shadow of turning*, *James 1. 17.* So that God loved us even when we were *Sinners*, and *Enemies*, *Rom. 5. 8, 10.* and St. John says, *Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the Propitiation for our Sins, 1 John 4. 10.* Wherefore since there was no want of Love (to wit, of Benevolence, for with the love of Complacency or Delight, God cannot affect Sinners) in the Almighty, towards the making up the Breach and Distance between himself and man, the whole failure of Love was on mans side, whose Heart in that it was so fast wedded and glued to the World, that neither the Consideration of the glorious and gracious Work of the Creation, nor of the great and daily Mercy of Divine Providence, proved Motives prevalent enough to make a Divorce and Separation between them, some more potent Motive was necessary for the

the doing of it. And because every Creature must needs fall infinitely short of affording such a Motive, man had never been recovered from his lost Condition to have attained the end of his Creation, if God himself had not undertaken the great, and otherwise insuperable Work of his Recovery, by being made Man, and in doing and suffering what he did to regain his Love. And therefore lastly, whereas Christ's bloody Death and Passion was the strongest and most endearing Argument and Motive of all other Testimonies of his stupendious Love to man, for drawing his Affections off from the Love of the World to the Love of God, which is the purging away of Sin, the shedding of Christ's precious Blood on the Cross is said to be a Sacrifice for Sin, that is, for the putting or taking away of Sin, even as the sacred Text it self directly asserteth, *He appeared to put away Sin by the Sacrifice of himself*, Hebr. 9. 26. Hence it is that mans Redemption and Salvation are so frequently attributed to Christ's Death on the Cross, it being the most remarkable Instance of his Love, and thereupon the potentest Motive of all others, to win mans firm Affection to himself. For that our Blessed Saviours Incarnation, and whatsoever he either did or suffered in his Manhood

hood are likewise real Causes of mans Redemption and Salvation, the Churches Litany assures us, in which we pray to be delivered from all Sin and Mischief, from the Crafts and Assists of the Devil, from the Wrath of God, and from everlasting Damnation; by the Mystery of Christs holy Incarnation, by his holy Nativity and Circumcision, by his Baptism, Fasting and Temptation, by his Agony and Bloody Sweat, by his glorious Resurrection and Ascension, and by his sending of the Holy Ghost, as well as by his Cross and Passion.

Object. 6. If, after all the Endeavour that hath been used to frame Arguments, to solve Objections, and to explicate how mans Redemption, Reconciliation and Salvation are in a true scriptural Sense wrought by Christ, for clearing the Assertion, that the sincere habitual Love of God, or Charity, is the Formal Cause of Justification, it be found, that the Assertion it self is repugnant to the 11th. Article of our Religion, wherein it is said, that *we are justified by Faith only for the Merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ*, all that has been done is nothing better, (not to say, worse) then Labour in vain.

Solut. That Christ's Doings and Sufferings (which constitute his Merit) are a real Cause of mans Justification, has been both asserted

asserted and proved in this Section ; so that if any difference be between what the 11th. Article teaches, and what is averred by me concerning Justification, 'tis only after what manner the *Merit of Christ* justifies a Sinner, namely, whether as an Efficient, or a Formal Cause. And yet even as to this also there will be found no difference, when the matter is well discussed. For I stedfastly hold and maintain together with the Article, that *Christ's Merit* is apprehended and applied to a Sinner for his Justification *by Faith only*, whilst he firmly believes, that God through them, will, according to his free Promise in the Gospel, deliver him from the Slavery of Sin, and the Consequent of it everlasting Misery ; so that in regard it is the Grace of Faith *alone* which draws the *Merit of Christ* home to a Christians Soul, whence it becomes an effectual Motive to gain his Affections in turning them from the false Pleasures of the World unto God the sole true Delight of the Soul, (which is to be an efficient Cause of cleansing the Heart from Sin through Charity) it must needs be, that in this sense we are *justified for the Merit of Christ by Faith only*. And that the 11th. Article of Religion is to be understood in this sense, seems clear, both from the words wherein

wherein it is expressed, and from the Churches *Homily* referred to for a fuller explication of what they intend. The words of the Article are these, *We are accounted righteous before God, only for the Merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ by Faith, and not for our own Works or Deservings.* Wherefore that we are justified by Faith alone, is a most wholesome Doctrine, and very full of Comfort, as more largely is expressed in the Homily of Justification. Here 'tis plain, that our Blessed Saviour is affirmed to be the meritorious Cause of Justification, and it is undeniably true, that aswell Divines as Philosophers place a Meritorious Cause among the efficient Causes; whence the learned Prelate Forbesius writeth thus, "Justitia Christi nos justificari ut Causa formalis atque etiam meritoria, ut assertunt qui priorem timentur sententiam [nempe Christi] Justitiam esse Causam formalem Justificationis] dici non potest; nequit enim fieri, ut eadem res sit simul Causa efficiens, ad quam Meritum reducitur, & Formalis ejusdem effecti, quia sic simul & de essentia effecti foret & non foret, cum Causa formalis sit interna & non ex ea, efficiens autem externa, uti constat. Considerationes modestae & pacificæ. Lib, 2. Cap. 3. Paragr. 5. Seeing then it is impossible that a Meritorious

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serious Cause should be a *Formal Cause*, and that in the 11th. Article, no mention is made of a *Formal Cause*, it remains, that the *Merit of Christ* spoken of in the Article, is either an *efficient Cause* of Mans Justification, or else *none at all*. And the same is likewise manifest from the Churches *Homily* referred to in the Article, in which we read Part 2. Par. 4. as follows, " You shall understand " that in our Justification by Christ it is not " all one thing, the Office of God unto " Man, and the Office of Man unto God. " Justification is not the Office of Man, but " of God; or Man cannot make himself " righteous by his own Works, neither in " part, nor in the whole; for that were the " greatest Arrogancy and Presumption of " Man that Antichrist could set up against " God, to affirm, that Man might by his " own Works take away and purge his own " Sins, and so justifie himself. (*What can* well be more plain, unless it were expressed in the very Language of the Schools, then, that God is here affirmed, and Man denied, to be the efficient Cause of his Justification? " But " Justification is the Office of God only, and " is not a thing which we render to him, " but which we receive of him, not which we " give to him, but which we take of him " by

" by his free mercy, and by the only merits
" of his most dearly beloved Son, our only
" Redeemer, Saviour and Justifier Jesus
" Christ. (*Here the free Mercy of God, and
the Merits of Christ are put together as Causes
of the same kind, and who is ignorant that the
free Mercy of God is an efficient Cause only of
Justification?* " so that the true understand-
" ing of this Doctrine, *We be freely justified*
" *by Faith without Works, or that we be ju-*
" *stified by Faith in Christ only,* is not, that
" *this our own Act to believe in Christ, or*
" *this our Faith in Christ, which is within*
" *us doth justify us, and deserve our Justifi-*
" *cation, (for that were to count our selves*
" *to be justified by some Act or Virtue with-*
" *in our selves.) The Act or Virtue here men-*
" *tioned being set in opposition to the Merits of*
" *Christ, which are an efficient Cause, 'tis in effect,*
" *as if it were said, The Merit of Christ only,*
" *and not any Act or Virtue of our own whatsoe-*
" *ver, is the efficient Cause of our Justification.)*
" But tho' true understanding and meaning
" hereof, is, that although we hear Gods
" Word and believe it, and although we have
" Faith, Hope and Charity, Repentance,
" Dread and Fear of God within, and do
" never so many Works thereunto, yet we
" must renounce the merit of all our said

" Virtues of Faith, Hope and Charity, and
" all other Vertues and good Works, which
" we either have done, shall do, or can do,
" as things that be far too weak and unsuf-
" ficient and imperfect to deserve remission
" of our Sins and our Justification, and
" therefore we must trust only in Gods Mer-
" cy, and that Sacrifice which our High
" Priest and Saviour offered upon the Cross.

(Lo here again Christs Merits and Mans are set one against the other, which would be impertinent, if they were not spoken of the same sort of Causes, but of Causes different in kind, and a meritorious Cause is an efficient Cause, as was seen above.) The Merit of Christ then in the 11th Article of our Religion, is not to be understood of the Formal Cause of Mans Justification or Righteousnes, but of the efficient Cause thereof; in respect of which, I assert it to be most truly said, that, We are justified by Faith only, because by it alone Christs Merits are applied to us.

S E C T.

S E C T. XII.

Neither by the Light of Nature, nor by the Law of Moses, without Christ could ever any, either Jew or Gentile, be eternally saved, and come to Glory, but through him both of them might. The Christian Religion is in many respects preferable to the Law of Nature, and the Law of Moses. The Injunction of the Judaical Ordinances, Rites, and Ceremonies had a farther Tendency then the exacting of meer Obedience.

I. Since the ultimate End of creating Man was that he might be eternally happy through the perfect Love of God for ever (Sect. 4.) it plainly follows, that, inasmuch as no man since Adams Fall, can attain to the perfect Love of God, but through Christ, (Sect. 9. and 11.) There is none other Name under Heaven given among Men, whereby we must be saved, Acts 4. 12.

2. For though some few do by nature (i. e. the Light of natural Reason) the things contained in the Law (viz. the Moral, for the Gentiles could not by the Law of Nature observe the Ceremonial Law of the

Jews) Rom. 2. 14. by being brought through a serious Consideration of the glorious Structure of the World, more especially of Man himself; and of Gods Providence in preserving and governing all things, to adore the Divine Majesty, to pray to him, and to praise him as the Author of all Good, and thence contract an habitual Love to him above the Enjoyment of the vain Pleasures of the World. And albeit many by the Law of Moses have not only obtained the habit of Charity, but have also acquired an high degree and measure thereof, yet in that neither Jew nor Gentile could ever without Christ attain to the perfect Love of God, (Sect. 9. and 11.) 'tis clear, that through Christ they must do it, if ever they arrive at eternal Bliss.

3. Which most blessed State, forasmuch as God is no respecter of Persons, but in every Nation he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted with him, Acts 10.34,35. and that he who habitually loves God above all things, is Righteous, (Sect. 11.) every one, who departs this Life with an habitual Love to God, shall at length obtain. For seeing all must appear before the Judgment Seat of Christ, that every one may receive the things done in his Body, according to that he hath

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hath done whether it be good or bad, 2 Cor. 5.
10. 'tis plain, that every righteous man whatsoever shall receive a righteous mans Reward at the last day, which Reward is everlasting bliss.

4. For, since nothing is wanting to one endued with sincere Charity, but something to perfect the same in him, to make him for ever happy; and that the glorious appearance of Christ coming to Judgment, will throughly purge out of the Soul of every one habitually possesst of Charity all the Relicks of worldly Affections (Sect. II. Solut. of Object. 4.) and thereby entirely disposed and ultimately and immediately prepared to obtain the Beatific Vision, 'tis evident, that the Reward which every righteous man shall have at the last day, is everlasting Bliss.

Object. I. If every one of all Mankind from the beginning of the World to the end thereof, that habitually loves God above all things (and consequently his Neighbour as himself, Sect. II. Solut. of Object. 2.) when he leaves this World, shall at length be eternally blessed through Christ, what need men concern themselves so much as they do, what Religion they be of?

Solut. It concerns every one so much as

his Salvation is worth, to be solicitous to be a Member of the *Catholic Christian Religion*; not only because there's small hopes that he, who is not desirous to take the best course he can to be saved, will in sincerity of heart observe the Rules of any Law whatever; but also because, if, notwithstanding the Divine Excellency of the Precepts, Motives, and Discipline of the Gospel-Dispensation, thousands perish within the Bosom of Christ's *Visible Church* through the strong Temptations of the World, the Flesh and the Devil, wherewith they are overcome; the perdition of Souls will be certainly much greater, and more general, where those potent Adversaries of man's Bliss find small Resistance made against them. Wherefore since no man ever attain'd to live a virtuous Life in order to the End for which he was created, but in regard he was directed and inclined thereunto either by the Law of *Nature*, or by some *Revealed Law*, (of which latter sort there are only two, the *Jewish*, and the *Christian*,) 'tis apparent, that if the *Christian Religion* be in many respects highly preferable for the obtaining of Felicity by it, to them both, it alone, where it can be had, is to be chosen and embraced. And that the *Christian Religion* is in many respects highly

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highly preferable to them both for that End, is evident. For, *First*, It doth exceedingly much more fully and clearly reveal to the World the Nature of God, the Immortality of the Soul, the Excellency of the Fruit of a virtuous, godly Life, after Death, and the intolerable Torments of the Wicked in the World to come. *Secondly*, It gives far more perfect Rules, and shews abundantly more efficacious Helps and Means of leading such a Life as must bring men to Felicity, if ever they attain thereto. *Thirdly*, It propounds infinitely more convincing and powerful Arguments and Motives for inducing men to despise the Vanities of the World, and to fix their Affections on God; and to pursue with diligence the Means available to the full enjoyment of him. *Lastly*, It affords far more endearing Considerations of Encouragement to bear with patience Reproches, Injuries and all manner of Afflictions which befall men in the whole course of this miserable Life.

Obje&. 2. If the Design of Religion be to cause men to forsake the Love of the World and the vain and false Allurements of it; what Rational Account can be given of the Temporal Ordinances, Rites and Ceremonies of the Jewish Law, which in appear-

ance have small or no Tendency thereto.

Solut. That the Moral Law, which directly requires the Love of God, and of a man's Neighbour, was the principal part of the Mosaical Dispensation, is clear by our Saviour's Answer to the Scribe (who said, that *to love God with all the Heart, and with all the Understanding, and with all the Soul, and with all the Strength, and to love a man's Neighbour of himself, was more than all whole burnt Offerings, and Sacrifices*) which is this; *Thou art not far from the Kingdom of Heaven*, Mark 12, 33 v. 34. And therefore although there be peradventure some Precepts in Mose's Law, which are so purely arbitrary, as to be fulfilled in the mere willing observance of them; yet God's Design in inuring the Jews to Acts of simple Obedience, was unquestionable this, that they might be the more willing and ready to obey him in those things which directly made for their eternal Good. For to give a Command without an intention of Good, in some respect or other, to man, by the performance of it, is repugnant to Reason, and contradictory to the wisdom and goodness of God (*Sect. 8. Sol. of Object. 1, 2, 3.*) But besides it is not a thing easily to be granted, that the Temporal Ordinances, Rites and Ceremonies of the Judai-

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cal Law were so purely arbitrary, as they seem upon a slight view to be. For since all good Laws respect man's Good, that his chief Good is the perfect Love of God, and that every thing besides is only for good to him as it contributes in some respect or other therunto, (Sect. 5. Par. 1.) it necessarily follows, that all Laws given by God to Man, were intended to be a means of bringing him by the observance of them, to the love of himself, as his sole sovereign good; and by consequence, that the Mosaical Law was given to the Jews to win that People by ways convenient and agreeable to their Tempers, to set their Affections on God. For though the Motives which it proposed were Promises and Threats of temporal Rewards and Punishments; and the Ordinances of it mostly certain Rites and Ceremonies; yet were they truly suitable to that Nation, whose Hearts were generally gross and childish, as the Apostle Paul not obscurely hints, saying, *Till the fulness of time was come, the Jews were as Children in Bondage under the Rudiments of the World,* Gal.4. 3. that is, I conceive, as Children are first taught their Rudiments, because not capable of better Learning till of riper years; so were the Jews instructed by weak and poor means

means till the World was grown to an Age fit for higher Documents. And why mens minds were more gross and terrene towards the Infancy of the World, *Thomass Albins* in his *Appendix to Institut. Peripatet.* gives a very probable account. However that *de facto* it was so, at least as to the Jews, doth appear by their frequent murmuring and revolting (even after they had often tasted of the extraordinary goodness of God) whenever they disgusted their present *Temporal State and Condition*. For we may infer from thence, that if God had told them by his Servant *Moses* of *Spiritual Joys* they should have *after this life*, instead of the *good Land of Canaan flowing with Milk and Honey*, if they would obey and keep his Commandments and Statutes, such Doctrin would have found small Acceptance; the Truth of which, if perchance questioned because of the Constancy of the Babylonish Captives in their Religion; this, I think, may well suffice for Answer, that part of the Prophecy which told of their carrying to *Babylon* being fulfilled, gave them assurance, that as the violation of the Law had occasioned their bringing into Captivity; so their close adherence to it for the future,

future, would procure their own, or their Posterities Restoration to their Native Countrey and Freedom. Seeing then the Hearts of the Jewish People were such, as that the most *connatural* way to bring them to love God, was by delivering them from Servitude and bodily Dangers ; and by Promises of temporal Good, and Threats of temporal Evil ; 'tis plain, the love of worldly good things was so settled in their Minds, that the Almighty sought not to be beloved by excluding the love of them out of their Hearts, but by gaining their Affections through them ; whilst he endeavoured to manifest, that *the whole Earth was his, and the fulness thereof*, to the end they might depend on his Bounty, and love him for the same ; which whosoever of them really did, God acquired thereby a *Pre-eminent* in their Affections, forasmuch as the due Consideration thereof would beget a greater love of the *Giver* than of the *Gift*. For whoso seriously reflects that all Good comes from God, and that the possession and enjoyment of it proceeds from his bountiful Kindness without any precedent Merit on man's part, must needs acknowledg his *Gracious Goodness* to be such, as that he ought to relie thereon as the *Sovereign Good*

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and Fountain from which, whatsoever he enjoys, flows; and in so doing his Affections will be carried thereto accordingly, that is chiefly and above all Earthly things. Thus we see the Reason of the Motives to the Love of God peculiar to the Jews. The Temporal Ordinances, Rites and Ceremonies of whose Law also, however they may seem at first sight to have been Commands relating only to a bare Obedience required in the performance of them, were in very deed proper and fit Means to keep the Jewish Nation from Idolatry, and to make them observe the substantial part of the Law, which was to love God above all things, and their Neighbour as themselves. Hence the Ordinances of the Paschal Lamb and of unleavened Bread, were instituted for Helps to keep God's wonderful Mercy and Kindness to them, in freeing them from the Egyptian Bondage, in perpetual remembrance; that they might ever be reminded to praise, laud and magnifie him, and consequently to love him for the same. Hence their Purifications and Oblations for Sin, were ordained to bring their Transgressions to mind, that they should acknowledg them, and turn from them by Repentance to God. Yea and the seemingly insignificant Ceremonious Rites

rites were appointed as things useful for walls of separation between the *Jews* and *Gentiles* round about them, to withhold them from their Idolatries, wicked practices of Magical Superstitions and Whoredoms frequent among them ; for they stood in *opposition* to the customs of the Nations adjoining to the Land of *Judea*, as we are assured from Learned men out of *Maimon* (for I never had a sight of his Writings my self) who proveth out of ancient Books that the Precepts of the *Jewish Law* of this kind are still with a Reflex upon the *Heathen Rites*, and not of those only of simple Idolatry , but most of all such as were complicated with magical and unreasonable Superstition ; and that the respect of those Laws were not so large and indistinct as to look on all the Heathens in general, but in particular to the *Egyptians, Canaanites, Chaldeans* and *Amorites*. Yea, the same Author, it is said, hath reconciled the strangeness of the Ceremonial Precepts to any man's proportion of Reason and Belief ; of which I'lle produce one Instance : “ It is forbidden that any man of *Israel* should eat Blood. Also it is commanded that the Blood be sprinkled on the Altar, and moreover, that it be covered with dust, or spilt on the ground as water. Some of the *Zabii* did use

"use to eat the Blood, some others, who
"reckoned this to inhumanity, at the kil-
"ling of a Beast reserved the Blood, and
"gathered it up into a Vessel or Trench, and
"then sitting down in a Circle about the
"Blood, they ate up the Flesh, and satis-
"ed themselves with an Opinion that their
"Dæmons fed upon the Blood , entertain-
"ing a strong Conceit that this manner of
"sitting at the same Table with their Gods,
"would engage them to a nearer Tye of
"Conversation and Familiarity , and pro-
"mising to themselves also that the Spirits
"would insinuate themselves in Dreams,
"and render them capable of Prophecy,
"and things to come. In reference to these
"Ways of the *Amorites*, God expressly for-
"bad his People to eat Blood; for so some of
"the *Zabii* did ; and to meet with others
"who gathered it up into a Vessel, he com-
"manded the Blood should be spilt on the
"ground like Water. And because they
"ate their Sacrifice in a Circle round about
"the Blood , he also commanded that the
"Blood should be sprinkled (not about,
"but) upon the Altar. Mr. *Gregory* of
Oxford in his *Notes and Observations upon se-*
veral Passages of Scripture, Chap. 19. More
Instances of the like sort may be seen in

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Dr. Stillingfleet's *Origin. Sacr.* Book 2. Ch. 7. Where he writeth, that the Precept against Woollen and Linnen, was occasioned, because the Idolatrous Priests went so cloathed. That the *Jews* were forbidden to round the Corners of their Heads, because it was the Custom of the *Arabians*, and others of the *Babylonian* Priests to round them. That because the Idolaters threatened all Parents that their Children would never live unless they caused them to pass through the *Fire*, was that strict Prohibition of giving their children to *Molech*, which was by that custom of passing through the *Fire*. These and several other Precepts of the Law of *Moses* are deduced (saith the *Doctor*) by that very Learned Rabbi *Maimonides* from Idolatrous Customs, as the Occasions of them; which seems to have the more Reason (says he) because that God in the general forbad the *Jews* to walk after the Custom of the Nations about them, *Levit.* 20. 23. Thus by what in the whole has been said of the *Jewish Law*, it appears, that it had a Tendency to the same great End which both the *Law of Nature*, and the *Christian Law* look unto, namely, the *Love of God, as sole Sovereign Good of the Soul.*

SECT. XIII:

Nothing is available to Felicity, but as it contributes to Charity. The nature of the two Theological Virtues, Faith and Hope; and how they become useful and beneficial to the obtaining and encreasing of Charity.

1. Since the ultimate End not only of Mans Creation, (Sect. 4.) but of his Redemption also, (Sect. 9.) is his own Eternal Felicity, and that Felicity consists in the perfect Love of God clearly seen, (Sect. 4.) 'tis evidently consequent, that neither Faith, nor Hope, nor the moral Virtues, nor any Duty, nor Ordinance, nor Institution whatsoever is at all available to everlasting Bliss, save only as in some kind or other they contribute to Charity, either in helping to procure it, to preserve it, to augment it, or to compleat it; provided Charity begun here in this world, and that which is Felicity in the next, differ not in nature, but only in degree.

2. And that Felicity is the same Charity perfected in the other World, which is begun in this, is manifest both from Reason and

and Scripture. For since the Love of God apprehended by Faith, and the Love of God proceeding from Vision, have both of them God, as he is the sole Sovereign Good of the Soul, for their only Object, they are of the very same Nature, each of them being a Complacency or Delight taken in God under the self same Notion, to wit, as he is the Supream Good of Man; so that albeit the Love which proceeds from Vision, by reason of the clearer knowledg it affords of God, must needs be greater then the Love which comes by Faith, yet their difference is not in essence, but in degree only. Neither doth Reason give Testimony to the Truth thereof alone, but Scripture also, which expressly tells us, that *Charity never faileth*, 1. Cor. 13. 8.

Objec^t. I. If the Love of God in this and in the World to come be both of them Charity, how comes Charity here to be accounted a Theological Virtue together with Faith and Hope, which are only Means and Furtherers of Bliss, and Charity hereafter Bliss it self?

Solut. The reason is because Charity here doth not always proceed to, and necessarily end in, Charity hereafter, and therefore is looked upon as an Help to Felicity, rather

than any degree thereof, though in verity it be, in all those who finally lose it not, but depart hence habitually endued therewith, Felicity really begun in them, to be compleated and perfected in Heaven, (*Paragr. 2.*)

3. *Faith* is the first in order of the Theological Virtues, because the Foundation of the Christian Religion *quoad nos*, whilst by it we are ascertained of the whole Mystery of the Gospel of Christ. For what is Faith in general, but Knowledge grounded on Testimony, to which an assent is given? And what Christian Faith in particular, but the Belief of Christ's Doctrine upon the account of his Divine Word relating or testifying the same unto us? Hence it will certainly be, that whosoever believes the Holy Scripture, will believe the Incarnation, Life, Death, Resurrection, Ascension, and coming to Judgment of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and that either superficially and carelessly, or cordially and concernedly; if the former, he does it not to that intent, the Belief of them was proposed by God, and so no wonder if he be not bettered by it; but if the latter, his Belief will be apt to work an answerable Love in him towards the Author and Offerer of such transcendent Kindness

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as in the Gospel is held forth ; and therefore the more firm and frequent acts of Faith he exercises, the more will his Love to God be excited, till at length (if his Faith continue operative) it grows into an Habit, by which he is put into a State of Salvation, or the direct Way to everlasting Bliss, (Sect. II.) Nor is this the whole benefit of an active Faith ; for when Charity is thus by its means wrought in the Soul, Faith doth not straight give over its Function, and begin to be idle, but grows more vigorous and lively, whilst the Soul being enflamed with the Love of God, sets it afresh on work about the Object, the Motives, and other Helps of Bliss, whence Charity becomes not only confirmed and strengthened, but augmented also. For although it have frequent need of the Exercise of Faith, only to maintain and preserve its Habit that it be not lost, by reason of the many Temptations alway ready to ensnare the Affections of the Soul ; yet in regard the more that Faith is conversant about the Object and Means of Bliss, it will from thence be obvious to the Intellect to discover still farther Excellencies in God, and greater Love and Kindness in him towards wretched Man, it cannot chuse, but that fresh Representations of Loveliness in

God being often made, the Soul will become more vigorously affected towards God, especially when Charity is in good plight, having no present Adversary or Temptation to encounter with.

4. After Faith, *Hope* lifts up its Head, and 'tis twofold, either such as precedes Charity, or is subsequent to it, (even as we have seen Faith to be *Paragr. 3.*) The Hope which precedes Charity is subservient to Faith, in assisting it to beget the Love of God in the Soul, in manner here following ; When Faith has begot some imperfect desires of Bliss, before Charity be habitually seated in the Soul, some slender hope will arise from the glowings, whereby the Soul perceives herself to grow warm in Affection towards God, that he will be graciously pleased to perfect the good Work he has already begun in her. This Hope, tho weak, contributes something to Charity, if not choaked by fresh Sin ; for while the Soul hopes for what she desires, her desires of what she hopes for is quickned thereby. Nevertheless till an habitual Love to God above all things, or Charity be throughly framed in the Soul, there's no Spiritual Life therein, but only previous dispositions preparing for it. Such Hope is therefore by the

the Schools termed *informis*; and the other Hope which follows Charity is called *formata*, because Charity gives Life and Vigor to it, for no man has a firm well grounded Hope that he shall ever inherit Bliss, till he find within himself that he has an hearty unfeigned Love to God, and really pursues the known Means appointed by him to procure a full Fruition of him. Thus is Charity the Parent of a true and lively Hope, and to this intent that she may be a Stay and Comfort to her Mother, for while men rationally hope to enjoy what they love, they are cherished, confirmed, and strengthened thereby in their Love, because they have confidence arising from a well-grounded Hope, that their Love is not in vain. Wherefore the greater our Charity is till perfect, that it excludes Hope through possession of the thing hoped for, the stronger will our Hope be, and the stronger our Hope is, the greater Encouragement will be given to Charity, which perfected, is Felicity.

Object. 2. The Love of God in Heaven may be an adhering with delight to the Object of Felicity; or a Complacency, Joy and Satisfaction arising from the Beatific Vision, or Contemplation of the Divine Excellency.

lency. But the Love of *God* upon Earth seems rather to be a Desire only to enjoy him eternally, than any the least real participation of Bliss, or the Enjoyment of *God*.

Solut. Every true hearted sincere Desire to enjoy *God* eternally is an Effort and vigorous striving of the Soul to be thoroughly satisfied with the full fruition of him for ever ; which since it is caused by the Delight it finds in the solid and devout Consideration and Meditation of the Divine Excellency, or of *Gods* wonderful gracious Kindness to man apprehended by Faith, or of both ; the greater inward Joy and Spiritual Contentment men have in thinking of *Gods* transcendent Excellency, and of his stupendious Kindness shown to Man, the stronger will their Desires grow to obtain a full Possession of him to Eternity ; whence it appears that the Desire to enjoy *God* is an effect of Charity, or Delight taken in him, and not Charity it self ; but is a very great Advancer of it, in that it puts men upon the exercise of all things which are known to be available to the Fruition of *God* ; and indeed is so like to Charity, that it is not without a near Inspection discernable from it ; yet certainly is distinct from it,

it, as may be farther gathered from the constant answer we use to give to one demanding of us, why we so earnestly desire this or that thing, which is, because we have a great Love for it, or take much delight in it; but do not ever say, we love a thing, or are delighted with it, because we desire it. In fine, then I take it to be cleared, that *Charitas via*, and *Charitas patriæ*, the Love of God here and hereafter, differ only, as the less, and more perfect, whence I conceive, arose that common Saying of Divines, *Gratia est semper Glorie*, and the occasion of calling as well *Grace* as *Glory* the *Kingdom of Heaven* in Scripture.

S E C T. XIV.

The Moral habits Prudence, Justice, Fortitude and Temperance are truly Virtues in that respect only as they further Charity. What the Office of each of them in particular is, as 'tis subservient unto Charity.

I. **H**aving shown after what manner the Theological Virtues Faith and Hope are useful and serviceable unto Charity, it follows to be consider'd of, how the moral Virtues, *Prudence, Justice, Fortitude* and *Temperance* minister help thereunto; in respect of which alone, they are truly Virtues, and not otherways. For since Charity here and hereafter is Felicity, the one begun, the other perfected, (*Sect. 13.*) and that Felicity is the ultimate End of Man; (*Sect. 4.*) it certainly follows, that not any thing at all is virtuous, or good to man as man, or a Rational Creature made to inherit Bliss, but what is in some respect or other advantagious and beneficial to Charity; so that although he be commonly esteem'd a *Prudent* Man, who discreetly orders

ders his actions to some honest end proposed ; a *just* man whose care it is to do uprightly in the Affairs of the World ; a *stout* man who behaves himself courageously against his Countries Foes ; a *temperate* man who regularly moderates his Appetite about Meat and Drink ; yet is not any of these truly virtuous by so doing, except he do it out of Love to that End whereunto all his Actions ought either mediately or immediately to tend, because in the obtaining of that alone, Humane Nature is perfected, the Man made happy ; whereas other inferior Ends beneficial in their kind to some particular purposes may be attained, and yet everlasting Misery not be prevented thereby. This then being apparent, that Charity is the Scope and Aim which the moral Virtues ought to look and level at, let's see in what way they compass their designed End.

2. *Prudence*, (which because it is conversant *circa agibilia* is reckoned with the moral Virtues) is the practical Knowledge of things to be desired, or shunned, in respect of some honest end sought after ; whence it is manifest that Prudence is deeply engaged in every moral Virtue, and therefore how much soever Charity is advanced by any of them,

them, Prudence always plays its part in contributing thereunto.

3. *Justice* is said to be a Virtue whereby we give to every one what is due or right for them to have ; the Discourse whereof I'll therefore omit till I come to the *Decalogue or Moral Law.*

4. *Fortitude* is that Virtue which strengthens the Soul to overcome Difficulties that would avert the Will from the Prosecution of Good, for fear of Evil to be encountered with before the Good can be obtained. 'Tis apparent therefore to see, that, considering a Christians Life is a continual Warfare, where daily Enemies that would hinder Mans Love to God above all things, are stoutly to be combated, if Victory be desired and expected, Fortitude is a Virtue primely useful unto Charity. !

5. *Temperance* is a Virtue which regulates the desires of the Will about the Objects of Taste and Touch, as Meat, Drink, and Venery, and is hugely serviceable to Charity. For whereas the Will through the Corruption of Mans vitiated Nature is prone to follow the Gust of the sensitive Appetite in the immoderate persuit of whatsoever is grateful to it, and is apt thereby to be drawn from the Love of its chief Object the Supreme

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preme Good, which is God ; Temperance, by restraining the sensitive Appetite from excess in its desire of Meat and Drink, doth thereby reduce the animal Spirits to a more moderate Quantity and Temper, which otherwise through their too great abundance and activeness are wont to excite the sensitive Faculty to a violent lusting after all such things as are pleasing to it ; and that again disturbs and blunders the Rational Powers of the Soul, and by eagerly pressing upon them, averts the Understanding from the due Consideration of things, and thence totally gains the Phantasie, and thereby ensnares and captivates the Will. Besides, Temperance is very serviceable, *ut Causa removens prohibens*, to Prayer and Meditation, the two faithful Ensurers (as I may well call them) of Charity, for they never fail to ensure it to us (as will be made appear in the next Section) if we fail not to make sure of employing them in their Office.

Object. I. By what hath been said of the moral Virtues, if true, they are not *bona per se, good in themselves*, which is contrary to the Opinion of most men.

Solut. Whatsoever is *bonum per se, good in it self*, is of it self the Object of Desire, and so having no Reference, as such, to any farther

farther good in consideration of which it is desirable, it ought to be desired for its own sake, without respect had to any other good whatsoever to be obtained by it, and consequently to be acquiesced in, either as the adequate End and Perfection of the Soul, or at least as a coordinate part and proportion thereof. The former the moral Virtues are not, otherwise God would be totally excluded from being in any sort Man's ultimate End and Sovereign Good. Nor can they be the latter; *First*, because it is impossible, but that the Soul which is fully possessed of God, should have all Good and Perfection whereof it is capable: and *Secondly*, for that the moral Virtues are Dispositions of the Soul for moderating the Affections of the Will about such Objects, as shall have no Being in Heaven; and if there be no Objects for the Virtues to be concerned about, there will also be no Virtues, because they receive their different Natures and Species from the diversity of the Objects they are exercised on. Justice indeed seems to be eternally necessary, in that we must give for ever to God, Angels and Men what is their due; but Charity abundantly supplies that, forasmuch as to love every one of them, as they ought to be beloved, eminently

nently contains in it whatsoever is to be rendred to them.

Objec^t. 2. Although a man that deals uprightly to obtain the Reputation of a good Name; or defends his Country for Honours sake; or lives temperately out of regard to his Health; or that does all these for the mentioned, or any other such like End, be not properly a virtuous man; yet he that exercises Justice, Fortitude and Temperance for Honesties sake, or because it is agreeable to the Principles and Dictates of Reason, and so conformable to mans rational Nature, to do it, is certainly a moral honest man, or else there is no such thing as moral Honesty in the World.

Solut. He that does a thing for any End, be it what it will, has his Reward, or all he desires, in the obtaining of it, if so be he have not an Eye to a farther end to be acquired by it; and therefore in case every Man did exercise Justice, Fortitude and Temperance for the pure Love of them, only because they are agreeable to human Nature, he had his Reward in doing it, and thence fell short of Felicity, or his chiefest Good the Fruition of God, and consequently he did not act virtuously. For he that acts virtuously, acts rationally, and he that acts rati-

onally, acts for a good End, which must either be Mans ultimate End, or else some intermediate End conducible to the obtaining of it, because Mans ultimate End alone is desirable for its own Cause, and other things only as they are in order to it, as was prov'd before, (Par. I.) and in the *Solut.* of the *first Objec^t.* in this *Section*. Such a Man indeed as is said in the Objection I am now answering to be a moral honest man (if there were any such) would be less miserable by what he did ; but so will every one be accordingly as he is less vicious (Sect. 7.) although he be not in any sort truly Virtuous. Is there then you'l reply no such thing as *meer moral Virtue* or *Honesty* ? I answer yes. *Meer moral Virtue* or *Honesty* is, when a man without the Direction or Help of any other Law, save only of the Law of Nature, doth from the Consideration of Gods transcendent Excellency in himself, of the Creation of the World, and especially of Man, (all demonstrable by Reason, as is to be seen by the *first, third and fourth Section*) and from the Beauty, Order and Preservation of the Universe (manifest to sense) raise his Thoughts from poring on Earthly things, to the Contemplation of the Divine Majesty and Goodness; and by frequent admiring and

and adoring him, together with giving Praise and Thanks unto him for all the Enjoyments of this Life, acquires an habitual Love of him, and thence desires to be fully satisfied with the knowledge of him, despising all terrestrial Pleasures in comparison of the same ; and in virtue of his Love to God, doth heartily wish to all Mankind the like Happiness he wisheth to himself, as knowing that things of the same Kind tend by Nature to the same End. This I take to be *pure Moral Virtue or Honesty*, with which if any man depart hence, he will at length through *Christ* be eternally happy (*sect. 12. par. 3, 4.*) But so great is the Corruption of Man's Nature through *Original and Actual Sin*, (*sect. 9.*) that such *Virtue or Honesty* is attainable by very few.

Objeſt. 3. If the moral Virtues be therefore not good in themselves, by reason they have a tendency to a farther good to be obtained by them, 'twill follow, that nothing, that has a tendency to a farther good to be obtained by it, is good in it self; which is very unlikely to be true.

Solut. When we speak of moral goodness we evermore intend something by it, which is perfective of man's Rational Nature ; so that to enquire, whether the moral Virtues
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be good in themselves, or not, is the same as to ask, whether they be directly and immediately perfective of man's Rational Nature, yea or no ; or be only useful to procure something which is directly and immediately perfective of it. This latter I take to be true, not the former ; and my Reason is, because the moral Virtues, in that they are not any lasting permanent good of the Soul, but pass away and leave it when it becomes possessed of its everlasting good, Felicity, (*Solut. of Obj. 1.*) are instrumentally, or so far only good unto it, as they are necessarily helps and means to procure that good which is the eternally-during Perfection of it, whence it seems plain that the Benefit of the moral Virtues, and so likewise of all Gifts, Graces and Ordinances, (as Faith, Hope, Prayer, the Sacraments, &c.) which cease upon the full enjoyment of God, consists in their very *Tendency* towards the good to be obtained by them. But yet if any will be so scrupulously nice as to demand, Whether that which is *necessarily* good and useful in its *very Nature*, though but *instrumentally*, to the perfecting of Man, be not *good in it self*, I shall not contend, but yield it is, provided it will be granted me again, that it is *instrumentally* so,

so, and *no more*; for then in consequence thereto, it must of necessity be owned, that it is not desirable for its own sake, but for the sake of that which it is an instrumental Cause to procure. In this sense I have proved that *Faith* and *Hope* are good in themselves, as without which *Charity* cannot be acquired; (*sect. 11. par. 2, 3, 4.*) and the moral *Virtues* also in *this Section*, *par. 2, 3, 4, 5.* are made out to be no less; and so shall *Prayer* likewise be manifested in the *next Section*, to be good in it self, or in its own Nature *necessarily useful*, for acquiring Man's Chief Good, in the everlasting Fruition of which his Rational Being will be perfect-ed.

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S E C T.

S E C T. XV.

Prayer offered to God for all things absolutely necessary to Salvation (whether the Theological Virtues or Moral , or Remission of Sins) is evermore effectual, if it be made aright ; and it is always made aright, when it is unfeigned, fervent, and frequently performed.

1. Seeing nothing is good to man as man, but what either ultimately compleats and perfects him, as such ; or, something that hath a tendency, and is serviceable thereto (sect. 14.) 'tis evident, that nothing ought to be desired of God which may prove any the least hindrance to man's ultimate End.

2. In regard therefore Eternal Felicity, or the perfect love of God is man's ultimate End and Perfection (sect. 4.par.12,13.) 'tis apparent that nothing which will obstruct the Love of God , ought to be prayed for.

3. And forasmuch as neither *Health*, nor *Wealth*, nor *temporal Honour*, nor even the *Saving of Life* , but may in some Circumstances prove prejudicial to *Charity*, none of all

all these are *absolutely* to be prayed for, but conditionally only, and so far forth as they may be *useful* in respect of *Charity*.

4. It remains therefore that nothing besides *Charity* it self, and what always furthers it, are *absolutely* to be begged of God.

5. Wherefore since *Virtue* (whether Theological or Moral) is a thing which *always* furthers *Charity* (Sect. 11, 13, & 14.) 'tis clear that *Virtue* is always to be *absolutely* prayed for.

6. And forasmuch as God, who is Goodness itself, grudges no man that which is really good for him, but ever grants him his desire, if he ask not amiss, Jam. 4. 3. 'tis plain that *Prayer* always obtains *Virtue* of God, whensoever it is made aright; which is then done, when it is *unfeigned, fervent* and *frequent*.

7. For since the Almighty does not by the sole force of his omnipotent Will, immediately confer his gracious Gifts on Man, except on some extraordinary Occasions, when ordinary Means are insufficient for the designed End (otherwise he should be in a still continued course of working Miracles) but conveys them to us by second Causes; if it be so that *unfeigned, fervent* and *frequent*

quent Prayer be an effectual Means whereby he conveys unto us the *Theological* and *Moral Virtues*, then doth unfeigned, fervent and frequent Prayer always obtain them of God,

8. And that such Prayer is an effectual Means (or which never fails) of conveying all the Virtues to us, will be made appear, by shewing the efficacious power it has to procure each of them in particular.

9. For first, He that from an unfeigned heart pours forth fervent and frequent Prayer to God, that he may live temperately, cannot while he doth so, live intemperately; but on the contrary, will endeavour by frequent Acts of Temperance, after a constant temperate course of Life, and by frequent Acts are Habits, or a facility of acting, acquired.

10. And who so beggeth of God in sincerity and fervency of Devotion the Grace to deal uprightly to all men, will, if he be constant likewise in his Request, abhor the injuring or doing wrong to any one, and by often exercising Acts of Justice, he will certainly obtain the habit thereof.

11. Neither will he, who unfeignedly, ardently and constantly prays that he may overcome all such difficulties as would hinder

der his arriving at Bliss, for fear of Temptations and Evils to be encountred with in pursuit thereof, forbear to set himself stoutly to oppose and repel Temptations, and to reject the Enticements of the World, which would draw him from the Love of his gracious God and supream Good to the vain and transitory Delights of it self, and so by frequent doing thereof, he'll contract an easiness in overcoming what would eternally destroy his Soul, if yielded to.

12. And forasmuch as he that is constant in sincere and fervent Prayer for the Grace of Faith, will undoubtedly give himself to read with diligence and devotion the holy Scripture, to frequent the hearing of the Word preached, and to meditate often on the Contents of Sacred Writ; how can it otherwise be, but that he should by so doing acquire a firm and stedfast pious Belief of Divine Truths revealed by Christ and his Apostles.

13. And in regard that he, whose Petition to God is unfeigned and ardent, and withal frequently used for obtaining of Hope, and putting his Trust and Confidence in God, that he will be graciously pleased to excite his Desires, and prosper his Endeavours for the attainment of Bliss, will doubt-

less be induced thereby to refrain from those things which he knows must destroy all hope of Salvation; and to addict himself to a stricter Course of Life than he had formerly led; and so by the daily Use and Exercise of such Ways and Means as are conduicible to Felicity, he'll increase his Hope, till it grow by degrees into an Habit.

14. And as for Charity, whosoever heartily and with earnestness and constancy of Desire to attain to the Love of God above all things, makes his humble address to the Heavenly Throne for the same; it cannot otherwise fall out, but that he must often be put upon the serious consideration of the unmerited great Love of God to Man in creating, preserving and redeeming him; of the transcendent value of the immense and endless Joys of Heaven; and of the Vanity of the short and transitory Pleasures of this World, which, if pursued, will bring him to intolerable and perpetual Misery; whence he'll learn to despise all sublunary fading Delights in comparison of the everlasting enjoyment of his most gracious Maker, Sustainer and Saviour; the greater and greater desire of which in his Heart, cannot chuse but grow by an ardent constancy in Prayer for the same, till Charity

rity be habitually seated in the Soul.

15. Thus we see that Prayer, if it be such as God commands, doth certainly, as a subordinate Cause under himself, who is the principal Author of all good whatsoever, always prove an effectual Means of instilling every Virtue both Theological and Moral into the Soul of Man; so that all other Virtues not here particularly treated of, as Humility, Patience, &c. are as effectually got by fervent and frequent Prayer proceeding from a sincere affection and desire of them, as those which have been handled, be. Yea, and temporal Blessings both for our selves and others, are also obtained of God by devout Prayer, when the Divine Wisdom sees the bestowing of them will be a Means to improve in Godliness (for the Prayers sake) the Souls of those for whom the Prayer is made.

16. And if Prayer rightly made, be so potent and prevalent to procure the Habits of Virtue, as we have seen it is; how much more easily will it preserve them being once obtained, since every time we seriously pray, after the Soul is possessed with the habitual Love of God, we are exercising and cultivating Faith, Hope and Charity, whilst he that loves God above all things, firmly re-

solves that the grand and main Design of his whole Life shall be a continued Tendency through God's gracious Assistance, towards the perpetual Fruition of him in Heaven ; so that whenever he makes his pious Addresses to God in Prayer, they are always performed in Faith or a steadfast Belief of the Truth and faithful Performance of all Gospel Revelations and Promises ; and in an assured Hope and Confidence in the Mercy and Goodness of God towards him, from the unfeigned Love he finds he has to God ; so that the more a pious man pray, the more he exercises the Graces of Faith, Hope and Charity, whence their Habits must needs be confirmed and strengthened accordingly.

17. The like is also true of the Moral Virtues, whose Habits are corroborated and more firmly fixed by the devout Prayers of a godly person; for the better one is established in Faith, Hope and Charity, the greater Vigilancy and Diligence will he use to subdue and keep under by Temperance his carnal appetite ; to do right by Justice to every one ; and to strive through Fortitude against all sinful Temptations ; and the practice of those Virtues cannot fail to invigorate and fortifie them proportionably to the measure thereof.

Obje^t. I.

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Object. 1. Why may not, you'll say, the mere Consideration of the necessity of Virtue for the obtaining of Bliss, put men upon the practice of all such things as are apt either to procure it, or to keep it when it is procured? And if it may, what peculiar Excellency or benefit is there in devout Prayer?

Solut. That the sole Consideration, if serious and frequent, of the necessity of Virtue in order to Felicity, will excite men to desire and seek after it, and if already acquired, to preserve it, there's no doubt to be made. But nevertheless there is a Benefit peculiar to Prayer above and beyond the Utility of such Consideration, For, *First*, in applying our selves to God, who is our sole suprem Good, we fix our Thoughts more steadily on the Means available to the gaining thereof, when we earnestly beg them of him to that end; yea, and the very Consideration of the Necessity of Virtue will it self be much improved and heightened thereby. *Secondly*, Whenever we devoutly pray, we comport our selves with great reverence and Humility, as before the Throne of God, which rendering the Action of Prayer serious and sacred, makes it to work a deeper impression of the Virtue prayed for in our Thoughts, than the

the bare consideration of the Virtue without such Prayer would do. *Thirdly*, When with earnestness of Desire we petition our heavenly Father to grant us his merciful Assistance for the obtaining any Virtue, we on our parts plainly engage our selves thereby to him, to employ our own Care and Endeavours towards the acquiring thereof, which must needs cause a stronger inclination in the Soul, and a more sedulous diligence in our Actions to obtain the Virtue petitioned for, than the *sole Consideration* of the Benefit thereof towards Bliss, could possibly do. *Fourthly*, There is nothing more quickens the Desire, and encourages the Endeavours after any thing we highly value, than a well grounded Hope to obtain it by the Means used to obtain it by ; and we have his Promise who is no less *faithful* than *able* to perform, that if we ask not amiss (as we never do when we pray for Virtue with Sincerity, Fervency and Constancy of Mind, as is clear by what has been said in *this Section*) we shall most certainly have our Request.

Object. 2. If Sincerity, Fervency and Frequency of Prayer be necessary for the acquiring of Virtue, it is but rarely, I fear, attain'd unto ; for although many pray frequently,

quently, and with a real desire of what they pray for, yet are there but few that do it with much earnestness or fervency of Spirit.

Solut. There are several degrees of Fervency or Earnestness, the lowest of all which (And Sincerity of Affection always implies some degree thereof) if it be accompanied with frequency of Prayer issuing from an affectionate Heart, will in a longer continuance of time effect as much as an higher degree thereof in a shorter; so that all devout Prayer constantly kept to, will at length, though some sooner than other, procure the Habit of Virtue prayed for.

Objec^t. 3. Very few are so intent in Prayer but that their Minds are often distracted and turned away from their due Object to thoughts of Vanity, and how then should Prayer be of that efficacy as either to beget in such an Habit of Virtue, or to preserve and strengthen it if it be obtain'd?

Solut. He that, when he goes to pray, unfeignedly desires and really strives to pray without distraction, and yet finds his Mind carried away to Objects not intended, will certainly be troubled in Spirit therewith; which shews that that distraction is against his Will, and caused by the agitation of the Phan-

Phantasms in the Brain, which he can neither prevent the motion of there, nor the vision of them in the Soul, no more than a man can hinder or avoid the sight of a thing passing by him directly before his Eyes. So that such distraction as is here mentioned, is involuntary, and nothing that is involuntary is sinful. But to take away all scruple that it is involuntary, let him that is distracted in Prayer, repeat over such passages, at least, where his thoughts wandered, (which in private Devotion any one may well do) till he mind their Sense, and then he may be assured his preceding distraction will prove no prejudice to the prevalent effectualness of his Prayer.

Object. 4. Forgiveness of Sin is a thing necessary to Salvation, but what absolute certainty is there, that every one that begs the pardon of it, how unfeignedly, fervently and constantly soever he doth it, shall obtain remission thereof, when it is wholly in God's power and pleasure whether he will pardon the same or no?

Solut. Since Sin is an Aversion from God, and a conversion to the Creature (*sect. 8. par. 3, 4, 5.*) when the Heart is truly converted to God from the Love of the world, and really and stedfastly prefers the fruition of

of him before the enjoyment of worldly pleasures, Mortal Sin is expelled out of the Soul, and taken away, and consequently the penalty thereof eternal Damnation is quitted and voided, the forsaking of Sin and the pardon of Sin going always of necessity together (*sect. 11. par. 6, 7, 8.*) Whence it is manifest, that, since he who in sincerity of heart craves pardon of his Sins, and strives in Prayer to God with fervency and constancy of Devotion for the same, will, continuing so to do, abhor his former Transgressions, and leaving off his sinful manner of Life, turn by true Repentance unto God, and take delight in him as his sole suprem Good ; it is manifest, I say, that unfeigned, fervent and frequent Prayer doth evermore obtain Remission of Sin. Nor doth this at all gainsay that absolute Verity, that God only forgiveth Sin, seeing he alone both instituted the Means which take away Sin, and gives them also Virtue to do it. But to think that God ever withholdeth his Mercy and Kindness, when men are immediately disposed by due preparation to receive them, is a gross Opinion vilifying the Nature of God, who is essential Goodness, and repugnant to plain Scripture, which assureth us, that *when the wicked man turneth*

turneth away from his wickedness that he hath committed, and doth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his Soul alive, Ezek. 18.

27. Yea, we have *Truth* it self verifying, and sweetly insinuating unto us from his own sacred Mouth, how ready God is to embrace men returning to him, by the comfortable *Parable* of the *Prodigal Son*, whom repenting of his riotous wicked living, the Father received with as free and kind an heart, as if he had never in the least gone astray, nor once done amiss, *Luke 15*. But nevertheless it is very dangerous to defer the use of Means which lead to Repentance (even omitting the Consideration of the hazard of sudden Death, and that Habits, the longer they continue, stick the closer) not only, because without that there is no Repentance unless miraculously wrought (which it is great impiety to presume upon) but also because when men lie sick and in pain, their Affliction, though it may cause remorse for Sin will not (especially if it be smart and pungent) permit them to exercise Prayer as it ought to be, and consequently the habit of Charity not got thereby, they will die in their Sins.

Obj^t.

Object. 5. By the account that has been given of Prayer, it should seem to be a vain thing to pray for *others*, because our Prayers for them work not on their Affections, as they are apt to do on our own; and yet it is a Duty enjoyned us to pray for ~~a~~ Neighbour, as well as for our selves.

Solut. Although we do not always profit others in praying for them; yet we constantly benefit our selves in the hearty doing of it; for whilst we earnestly desire their spiritual or eternal Good (the only things to be absolutely prayed for, *Par. 4.*) we cannot chuse but be affected thereby towards that which we wish for them. And therefore the Commandment given to pray for our Neighbour, is not in vain, albeit our Prayers should do him no good. For if every man in the World should often and cordially pray for every other man, as he ought to do, every one alive would have benefit in praying for his Neighbour, by augmenting his own Love both to God and Man thereby. But besides, the Prayers of the Faithful do alway profit their Neighbour in due Circumstances, for in case he be truly penitent, and earnestly crave the Prayers of some holy Person, or of the Church, the Prayers offered to God for him, will undoubtedly

doubtedly do him good, whilst his Opinion of their Piety, and consequently of their Favour with God, will encourage his Trust and Confidence in God's Mercy for their Prayers sake, and thence elevate his Affection to God; for the hope of Mercy and Kindness from God, and Affection to God, go still hand in hand, and mutually of necessity strengthen each other. Yea, though there be no Request made by the party prayed for, the Prayers of the Godly, when performed with very great ardency & constancy of Devotion (as the Prayers of the pious Mother *Monica* for her Son *Augustine* were) will undoubtedly obtain their desired event, because, in that they are for certain the effect of the special Grace of God, they cannot fail of an happy issue, lest otherwise God's own Work continued in, shold not have the event, which it designedly by the Divine Favour tended to.

Object. 6. Miracles have been obtained by Prayer, which, because they interrupt the Course of natural Causes instituted by God, seems to import a Change in God's Mind (which has been said to be immutable) or however, that the influence such Prayer had, was wholly upon God, and not at all upon Man.

Solut.

Solut. That God is immutable, has been proved, (Sect. I. Par. 8.) and therefore his changing the Course of Nature can truly import no Change in him; that which may rightly be inferred from thence being only this, that God from eternity determined the same should be done in time when occasion required; which because it could never happen on God's account for any good that might redound thereby to himself, when ever Miracles are wrought, they are always done for the good and benefit of Men. And in regard nothing is truly good and beneficial to them but *Holiness*, and the Fruit thereof, everlasting Life (Sect. 14.) the intent of working Miracles, is to cause Holiness in their hearts in order to the bringing them to *Eternal Bliss*. And forasmuch as Holiness is not wrought in the heart but by Instruction and Motives (Sect. 9. par. 4.) Miracles are intended for the confirmation of the Truth of some Doctrin requisite for directing the Understanding, or for affording Motives to incline the Will to Virtue, or for both, at such certain time, and on such occasions when the constant course of Providence and usual Series of Caus's appointed by Gbd to draw Men from the Love of worldly Vanities and sinful Lusts, to the

sincere Love of himself, generally fail of effecting it, not only in those who through perverseness of Will, but in others also, who by reason of the imbecility of corrupted Nature, cannot be won thereby. For as to the former sort, neither the ordinary nor extraordinary workings of God (unless in a juncture perhaps of some pressing Circumstances) use to work a Reformation in them, as is apparent by the Examples of *Korab*, *Dathan* and *Abiram* opposing and reviling *Moses* and *Aaron*, and of those *Jews* who heard Christ's Doctrin, saw his holy Life, and beheld his Miracles of Wonder and Mercy, and yet would not receive him, but barbarously and ungratefully prosecuted him to Death. As *Miracles* we have seen are done for the benefit of Men; so was it likewise out of design for their good, that the Wisdom and Goodness of God ordered them to be done at the *Instance* of some or other *holy Person*, or with reference to him. For that Men, whose *holy Lives* were known and observed by the People, should be concerned about the working of *Miracles*, was requisite on this account, that notice might be taken of the great and special regard the Almighty had to *Holiness*, which otherwise they would not have understood,

or

however not by far so well ; and by consequence the *Miracles* done would have had small or no influence on them, more than to have caused astonishment or admiration, and so have missed of their due and designed end of being *instrumental Means* of leading Men to the *Love of Truth* and *Virtue* for the gaining of *everlasting Bliss*.

Object 7. There is nothing said in all this Discourse of Prayer, or the other mentioned means of Beatitude, of the Power of the *Holy Ghost*, without which, notwithstanding all other Helps, are not able to work a through Amendment of Life to Salvation.

Solut. It is readily granted, that without the *Power of the Spirit of God*, all Helps and Means whatsoever are ineffectual to the obtaining of Felicity ; but in the *right use* of the *Means*, the *Power of the Holy Ghost* is evermore supposed to be present. For since Christ's Ascension into Heaven, all the Aids and means of Salvation are ordered and applied by his *Holy Spirit*, whom he promised to send after his departure to abide with the Church. But to assert that all the *Means* which *God the Father* appointed, *God the Son* prepared, and *God the Holy Ghost* makes application of to particular persons, should

really work nothing, would be too absurd to suppose any rational Person guilty of. For in case they work or effect nothing, to what purpose is their use? or wherefore did Christ undergo what he did, both in Life and Death, to prepare them, and cause his Disciples also to publish them to the daily hazard, and at length, the loss of Life? But if any thing be effected by them, in what is their effective Virtue terminated? Do they not reach the Understanding to convince it, nor the Will to incline it? if not, whence is Man's Conversion wrought? If you say, that the Spirit of God comes after the Means used, and causes by his own immediate operation the Conversion made in the Soul, you attribute that to God, which cannot be truly affirmed of him; for since he is a *pure essential Act*, and that *whatever is in God is God* (Sect. I. Par. 9. and 11.) it is not possible that he should effect any thing save only by willing it, without any physical action, operation, or emanation issuing from him, and terminated in the Object, whether the effect be to be brought about with or without means; for if it be to be brought about without means, it unavoidably follows from *God's sole willing of it* (as the *Creation* did) there being no need nor use

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use of any thing besides to produce it. But if *Means* be appointed by God to be used, then will not the effect follow without the use of the *Means* appointed, they immediately, yet but instrumentally, producing it, by virtue of the principal Cause which employs and invigorates them to that End, or *wills that the Effect should be brought to pass by them.* If it be urged that *Christ* himself saith, *None can come unto me unless the Father, which hath sent me, draw him,* John 6. 44. I answer, by granting the infallible truth thereof, but withal deny, that it can be gathered from thence, that whom the Father draws, he draws them not by *Means*, there being no mention made of the Manner of his drawing. Yea, is it not plain, that the *Father* drew men to *Christ* by means of a *Voice from Heaven*, when he said, *This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased, hear ye him?* Matth. 17. 5. And what were the *Works*, but *Means* to draw men to believe in *Christ*, which he speaks of to the *Jews*? saying, *If I do not the Works of my Father, believe me not; but if I do, though ye believe not me, believe the Works,* John 10. 37, 38. In a word, since *God* sent his *Son* into the *World*, that whosoever believed on him should not perish but have everlasting *Life*,

it is manifest, that *every thing* our *Blessed Saviour* either *taught, did, or suffered*, whereby men are induced to believe and trust in him for Salvation, is a *Means* by which the *Father* draws them unto *Christ*.

Object. 8. If the *Means* of Salvation through the Power of the *Spirit of God* assisting them be the *Cause* thereof, why are not all men saved to whom Salvation is tendered, and the means conducive thereunto applied?

Solnt. As a material Instrument cannot effectually work on matter not qualified to be wrought upon, (as for Instance, a Knife cannot cut Brass or Iron asunder, but a Straw or Stick it can) so the means of Salvation held forth by the *Gospel* (though being assisted by the *Spirit of God*, they are as apt to convert, as a Knife being employed by the Hand, is to cut) cannot actually convert, but when they are applied to a Subject fitly prepared to take impression from them; and therefore when they meet not with a due Disposition, or right Preparation of Heart to receive them, Conversion will not ensue. And forasmuch as such Disposition or Preparation of Heart is not in the Power of Mans *Free Will*, (as *Pelagius* impiously held it was) but is the undoubted work of God

God, every ones *Conversion* is truly attributed to the *Power* of the *Holy Ghost*, in that he works the mentioned Disposition in the Soul, by causing it to give due Attendance to the means of Salvation offered, as may be clearly collected from the Instance of *Lydia's Conversion*, whose Heart the Lord opened, that she attended unto the things which were spoken of Paul, Acts 16. 14. For through that her attention, the Word of God delivered by St. Paul took effect and converted her. There is then no Scruple at all to be made, but that every man's *Conversion* is the Work of Gods Spirit in the heart, both in respect of the *Application* of the *Means* of Grace, and of giving due *Attendance* therenunto. The only difficulty lies in this, how the *Attention* to the *Doctrine* of Salvation requisite on Man's part to his *Conversion* is wrought, whether by some *physical Influence* or real Emanation issuing from God, and penetrating the Heart of Man, (as Fire warms by sending forth Heat into the thing warmed by it;) or by the *sole force* of the *Divine Will*, without any such, either *Influence* or any intermediate Cause whatsoever; or lastly, that through the Almighties Government of the World in ordering *second Causes* (which are all in his disposing) man's mind becomes

inclined, to give due heed to Instruction and Exhortation, by *Motives* offered several ways (such as are pain of Body, loss of Estate or Friends, Plagues, Desolation, sudden and violent Deaths, great and unexpected Mercies and Deliverances, with divers other things seen, heard, or read of.) The *first* of the three rehearsed ways the absolute Perfection of the Divine Nature makes impossible; for how should any *Physical Influence*, or real Emanation proceed out of him, whose Being is, *Immutable*, one *essential Act*, and *entirely simple*? (*Sect. I. Par. 8, 9, 10.*) The *second Way* would be as miraculous, as the creating of all things out of nothing; and the *Attention* given to the Means of Grace would be *irresistible* in all Men. The *third Way* therefore I take to be truth, and am confirm'd therein from St. Paul's *Conversion*; (which, though strange and unusual, yet was it not effected by the immediate Will of God without all intermediate Means) from his becoming all things to all men, over and above his zealous preaching of Christ; and indeed from the constant manner and method of God's dealing with Mankind since the very Creation. If it be replied that I seem to place the sole and whole immediate Cause of Man's Conversion in

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in the *Means*, and only the remote Cause thereof in the *Spirit of God*, which yet is held by *Divines* actually to reach and work by its *immediate Inspiration* the Effect; I answer, that the *Divine Will*, which instituted and orders the *Means* as well for Conversion, as for the Preparation of the Heart, goes still along therewith to make them effectual; not unlike to a mans *Mind*, which after he hath made a Pen to write with, and prepared Ink and Paper, continually goes along with the Pen to effect the intended Writing; so that I plainly maintain what answers to that which others call the immediate Operation or Inspiration of the *Holy Ghost*, or Divine Influx or Concourse with the Means of Grace, whilst I hold that as the *Pen* cannot write without the continued assistance of the Hand moved by the *Will*, so neither can the Means of Grace convert a Sinner, or cause any other holy Act, without the *perpetual Aid* of the *Divine Will* or Power of the *Holy Ghost* enabling them thereunto. If it be said, that albeit Man's *Mind* guide and go along with the *Hand* and *Pen*, yet the *Pen alone* immediately touches the *Paper*, and makes the *Impression* in it; my Answer is, that both the *Mind*, and the *vis impressa* conveyed by the

the Hand to *the Pen*, reach as far as the *Pen it self*, otherwise the Pen could not write what it doth, either as to the *Character*, or the *Matter*, (for what knows it of the difference of any Figure or Subject whatsoever?) and even so doth the *Spirit of God*, no less than the *Means* of Man's Salvation, reach the Heart, both to *prepare* it, and *convert* it unto God; but with this difference, that the Writing on the Paper is an Impression necessarily received by it; but the preparative Disposition and Conversion of the Heart, are Effects wrought therein, by a voluntary Compliance and Concurrence of the *Will* of Man with the *Author* and *Means* of *Grace*.

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S E C T. XVI.

Praise and Thanksgiving to God are proper and efficacious Means for procuring and augmenting Charity. Vocal Prayer, Musick and Gestures of Body betokening Humility and Reverence towards the Divine Majesty, are useful and advantageous for begetting inward Devotion and Affection towards God.

I. **A**S Prayer hath been shewn to have its proper effect in procuring the Moral and Theological Virtues in order to the uniting the Soul to God by Charity; and by causing the frequent exercise of it and them, when they are acquired, by which Charity is confirmed, enlivened, and augmented in us; (*Sect. 15.*) so likewise will it appear that the virtue and good of Praising and Lauding God for the Excellency of his Essence, Power and Wisdom, and of his great and noble Acts in creating and governing the World, is terminated in settling and confirming the Love of God in Mens Souls; for whose Cause, and not for his own, as he commands Prayer to be made unto him; so

so doth he enjoyn Honour, Land and Praise to be perpetually given unto Him.

2. For since every Command, whether of God or Man, must of right tend to, and design the obtaining some good by fulfilling of the same; and that it is impossible for the Almighty who has all Perfection within himself to receive any good either of Profit or Pleasure from abroad (Sect. 8.) it necessarily follows, that God requires Honour, Land and Praise to be given unto him, not for any accession of Advantage to himself, but solely for the Benefit of his Creature.

3. And because the uniting the Soul to God by Charity, is the alone Good, whereunto all that can be truly said to be good to Man, tends, (Sect. vii.) every one is required to praise God in his Holiness, to praise him in the firmament of his Power, to praise him in his noble Acts, to praise him according to his excellent Greatness, Psalm 150. ver. 1, 2. by reason the often hearty doing thereof cannot chuse but exceedingly advance the Love of God, and cause a longing in the Soul to understand him more and more, and to obtain the sight of him for ever.

4. And as the praising and exalting God's Excellence in respect of his Essence, Power and Wisdom, has an Influence on the Soul to beget

beget and strengthen the *Love of God* therein; so doth also the giving of *Thanks* unto him for his *loving Kindness* and *Mercy* to Man in *creating, preserving and redeeming him* proportionably to the seriousness and frequency of doing it, of necessity *elevate the Heart to God*, and make it *in Love with him*.

Objec^t. I. If the design of commanding Prayer to be made to God, and of Praise and Thanks to be given to the Divine Majesty, be to cause the Elevation of the Heart unto him, *Vocal Prayer, Praise and Thanksgiving, the bowing of the Knee, the lifting up of the Hands and Eyes, and all Gestures of the Body* are to no purpose, seeing the Heart may be raised and lifted up to God without them.

Solut. That Bodily Exercise is not absolutely necessary to Salvation, is plain from hence, that some are dumb and cannot speak; some are not able through Infirmitiy to bow the Knee, or lift up their Hands; others want their Sight, and have not Eyes wherewith to look up to Heaven, and yet all of them may be saved and go to Elijs, and undoubtedly shall do so, if they be habitually possessed of Charity when they leave the World. But nevertheless this is no Argument,

gument, that Bodily Exercise is to no purpose, or that it may be omitted by those who are in a condition with convenience to perform it. For an earnest and vehement expression of words, an humbling our selves with reverence on our Knees , and the lifting up our Hands and Eyes to Heaven, are all of them Helps to stir up inward Devotion, and make our Prayers, Praises and Thanks more fervent , and consequently more effectual to promote Charity. Nor is the Musick either of Voices or Instruments unuseful for exciting Devotion, whilst it is apt to put the animal Spirits into such a motion as will cause the Heart to be carried with delight towards the Object of Worship, which men endeavour to honour and celebrate thereby.

Object. 2. Although external Actions and Gestures may improve internal Affection to God ; yet that men should be obliged to this or that Form of Words, or manner of Gesture in the Church, seems unreasonable, seeing the same Words and Gestures do not move all men alike.

Solut. To use several Forms and Gestures in the publick Congregation at once, would be very inconvenient, and a great hindrance to Devotion. For as to Words,

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wherein Prayer, Praise and Thanksgivings are offered to God in a public way, 'tis requisite they should be the same to all, as well to avoid Confusion and Distraction, which otherwise would certainly fall out; as also for that Christians meeting together to offer up in common, Prayer, Praise and Thanks to God, and desiring the same things, should use the same means to testify their joyn^t Consent and Concern (for the mutual Encouragement of their Devotion) in Christianity, as Members of the same Body under one Head Christ Jesus. And in regard the same Form is convenient to be used by the whole Congregation, and that some of necessity must appoint the same, it is apparent to see, that the chief Governors of the Church (who being generally ancient and learned men, and constantly exercised in matters of Religion, are the best able to do it well) should have that Charge principally committed to them. And as for the Ceremonious part of Religious Exercises in public, since all decent Habits and Gestures are indifferent in themselves to be made use of; and that it is evident, that the more public, and of greater Authority Ecclesiastical Persons be, the easier and more obvious will it be for them to know what

what Habits and Gestures are esteemed the most common and commendable Signs and Tokens of Decency, Humility and Reverence, (which every private Person, who hath his particular Concerns to look after, and is not called by the Course of Providence to order Church Affairs, cannot do) it must in reason be granted, that the Principal Managers of Ecclesiastical Matters, the *relates* ought in prudence (seeing the Signs of Respect and Honour are different in different times and places, so as no Rule more than in general, could be left in *Scripture* for them) to be the Persons entrusted to declare, appoint and enjoyn what Ceremonious Habits and Gestures are to be used in the administration of Public Divine Offices.

S E C T.

SECT. XVII.

The two great Sacraments instituted by Christ for the Benefit of his Church, Baptism and the Lords Supper were ordained to be serviceable to Charity, the one in procuring it, the other in preserving it. Tea, and all other Divine Institutions and Ordinances whatsoever, are only so many designed ministerial Helps thereunto.

1. Whatever Virtues or Christian Duties have hitherto been spoken of, 'tis apparent from what hath been said of them, that they every one of them have their Accomplishment in establishing Charity in the Souls of Men. And no less certain is it, that all other Ordinances of God, particularly the two great Sacraments of the Church, (to pass by, for brevities sake, Confirmation, Holy Orders, &c.) Baptism and the Lords Supper, have no other end or design, save either to beget Charity in the Soul, or to advance it towards Perfection, being first seated there.

2. For, in that a Sacrament is an outward and visible Sign of an inward and Spiritual

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given unto us, ordained by Christ himself as a Means whereby we receive the same, and a Pledg to assure us thereof; it is clear, that if Charity be the Spiritual Grace here intended, it is the End and Accomplishment of every Sacrament.

3. And that *Charity* is the Spiritual Grace here intended, is plain, not only from hence, that nothing is truly Virtuous, or of any prevalency towards the obtaining of everlasting Life, which is not done out of Love to God, (*Sect. 14. Par. 1.*) and from the Apostles Testimony, averring that all other Gifts, Graces and Performances without *Charity* profit nothing, *1 Cor. 13.* but also from the account given of the two mentioned Sacraments themselves in the *Chnrches Catechism.*

4. For according to that, the inward and Spiritual Grace given in Baptism, is a *Death unto Sin, and a new Birth unto Righteousness;* and Charity, in that it formally expells mortal Sin, and frees from everlasting Damnation, and the Torments of Hell, is formal *Righteousness, Sect. 11.*

5. And to the Question proposed, what the Benefits be whereof we are made partakers by the eating and drinking the Body and Blood of Christ in the Sacrament

ment of the *Lord's Supper*? The Answer is made, *the strengthening and refreshing of our Souls by the Body and Bloud of Christ, as our Bodies are by the Bread and Wine;* by which it is manifest, that in the nourishing and strengthening of our Souls by spiritual Food, is the End of this great Sacrament attain'd. And as Bread and Wine are therefore said to nourish the Body, because being digested by the Stomach, they afford Chyle, which sanguified, immediately refresheth and strengthens it; so the Body and Blood of Christ crucified are there said to nourish the Soul, because being applied to it by Faith, they confirm it in *Charity*, which is the Spiritual Nourishment and Strength thereof, being that which immediately unites it to *God* (Sect. II.) and in the Souls Union with *God* is the Spiritual Life, Strength and Vigor thereof.

6. That then the Sacrament of *Baptism* is the Sacrament of *Initiation*, and introduces *Charity* into the Soul; and the Sacrament of the *Lord's Supper*, the Sacrament of confirming and strengthening *the same*, is in general made manifest. And how each of them in particular effects what it was instituted for, shall be briefly seen.

7. *Baptism*, which is the initiating Ordinance, is not to be administred to any that are capable to understand to what intent it was ordained, till they give an account of their Belief of the *Articles of the Christian Faith*, and make a serious and solemn profession of their unfeigned desire and stedfast resolution to forsake the *World*, the *Flesh*, and the *Devil*; and to lead a godly, righteous and sober *Life*, in which if they be sincere, and understand (as they ought to do) that the external washing with Water, or dipping therein, denotes the inward cleansing of the Soul from Sin; or a dying to Sin, and rising again to newness of Life; and is a Seal likewise and Means thereof; how can it be doubted of, but that the Sacramental Action of *Baptism* being duly performed, should to one so prepared, have the Effect it was intended for, and improve his holy purpose and resolution of leading a new Life, into a real performance of the same? For to suppose the Soul rightly prepared, and immediately disposed to receive *Baptism*, and *Baptism* duly administred, and yet the Effect of *Baptism*, or *Res Sacramenti* not to follow, were to suppose an entire adequate Cause actually causing without its proper Effect ensuing; or a thing actually to

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Sect. XVII. *adjusted and accorded.* 229

to cause, and yet nothing answering thereto, actually caused, which is impossible.

8. And as to the *Sacrament of the Lord's Supper*, which is an Ordinance for Confirmation and strengthening of Grace; in that it represents unto us the bloody Passion of our Saviour in a more solemn, sacred and venerable manner, by Christ's own intendment and designation, than any other divine Institution doth, it must certainly to him who comes with due Reverence and Devotion to that august Mystery and stupendious Token of God's immense and endearing Love to Man, be the most effectual Means possible to cause a deep impression of *Charity* in his Soul, and even ravish and transport him with the *Love* of so good and gracious a God and Benefactor.

Object. 1. If the expulsion of Sin by the accession of Charity be the Effect of the Sacrament of *Baptism*, then can no man be justified without being actually baptized with Water, although he really repent and be truly converted to God.

Solut. If so be that external Baptism were the only Cause of the Remission or taking away of mortal Sin, the consequence would be good; but the desire of Baptism for the washing away of Sin, may be so ardent

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and operative in some, that *Charity* will be obtained before the actual administration of the Sacrament; and whensover, and by what means soever *Charity* is introduced into the Soul, Mortal Sin is necessarily cast out thereby (*sect. 11. par. 6.*) But few without the Sacramental washing with water, though piously disposed, have the habit of *Charity* compleated in them. Neither is *Baptism* given in vain even to those whose mortal Sin is expelled out of the Soul, before it be administered; for since there are as many degrees of Righteousness as there are of *Charity* (*sect. 11. par. 8, & 9.*) the actual receiving of that Sacrament will cause in them an encrease of *Charity* and so of Righteousness, which is never perfect till the Love of God be so ardent, that it wholly burns up all the dross of carnal and earthly Affections in the Soul (*Sect. 11.*)

Object. 2. If the Belief of the Articles of the Christian Faith, and an earnest desire, and a stedfast resolution to forsake Sin, and to lead a godly Life, be Dispositions necessarily required in those who are to be baptized, then is Infant-Baptism a fruitless and insignificant thing.

Solut. It is evident as well by the Office of Baptism, as by the Church-Catechism, that Infants

Infants through their Sureties are engaged, before the Church will admit them to *Baptism* (except in imminent danger of Death, in which Case the Church enjoyning speedy Baptism, becomes it self Surety thereby, and therefore orders that the Child, if it live, be brought into the public Congregation, and that the Godfathers and Godmothers undertake for it, like to what is done in public Baptism) to believe *themselves the Articles of Christian Faith*, and to renounce the *World, the Flesh and the Devil*, when they come to Age, no less than such as are of ripe years are obliged to declare they already do unfeignedly all those things ; by which it appears that the Benefit which accrues by *Baptism* to both, has a reference to, and proceeds on their part, upon the account and ground of a true profession of *Faith*, and a real endeavour after *Holiness of Life*. So that although *Baptism* be administered to Children before they understand it, yet the effect and benefit of it (more than this, that they obtain thereby the grand Privilege of becoming Members of the visible Church, whence they are brought to enjoy the great Blessing of Christian Education) takes not place, nor is reaped till they do. And thus it is easie to apprehend, as to

these Children that live till they have the use of Reason, how *Baptism* becomes profitable to them ; whilst if they get benefit thereby, they must perform what their Sureties promised for them ; which if they unfeignedly do by cordially believing the *Christian Doctrine*, and by taking a firm resolution, through the Grace of God, to live a godly Life ; the Consideration of the gracious Design of Christ's instituting of *Baptism* to take away Sin, and of the solemn Celebration of it by the Church for their sake to that end, will, if the Consideration be such as it should be, cause a loathing of Sin, and a real forsaking thereof for the Love of God. For why *Baptism* already past should not through a serious reflecting on it (especially when Confirmation is duly, according to the great importance of it, administered) be an effectual Means of cleansing the heart from Sin, as well as it is by the earnest desire therof, before it be had, will not be easily, I believe, resolved. The main difficulty to unfold, is, how *Baptism* can profit Children that die young. Those who say that Grace is immediately infused by God, will be hard put to't to give a tolerable Reason, to what good purpose the Use of Means is, when the Effect receives no influence

ence at all from them, but is wholly miraculous, as every Effect immediately produced by God is. To me it seems more rational to say, that as those Children who live till they be of years capable of understanding the Reason and Use of *Baptism*, are appointed by the Church to be informed thereof, that they may make good the Engagement of their Sureties, (without doing of which, their *Baptism* will not avail them to Salvation) so Infant-Children upon the separation of Soul and Body, are illuminated by their Angels (for, *are they not ministering Spirits sent forth to minister for them who shall be Heirs of Salvation?* Heb. 1. 14. And that Baptized Children are such, we be taught by the Answer to the second Question in our Catechism, where the Word *Inheritor* is rendred in the Latin *Heres*, and in the Greek *κληρονόμος*) with the Knowledg of their *Baptism*; for then they are capable of apprehending any thing offered to the intellect, it proceeding from the disposition of their Bodies, and not from the nature of their Souls, that they are ever uncapable of actually understanding. And seeing the inclination to the Creature through Original Sin, is not by far so streng, as that which is contracted by frequent Acts of sinning, their

their affections will be instantly turned to God by virtue of their *Baptism* signified unto them. But however the Truth in this obscure Point stand, this is certain, that, in regard Felicity consists in the Love of God (*sect. 4. par. 13.*) baptized Infants must, some way or other, obtain Charity before they arrive at Bliss, or at least upon the very instant of being possessed thereof. And how their Baptism should be useful to them for the obtaining of Charity, except they have Knowldg of it; and by whom it should be made known unto them, but by their Angels (unless miraculously, and Miracles are not wrought where there's no necessity of them) I do not understand. Yet since I know of no Divine Revelation, nor of any clear demonstration, after what manner their Love of God depends upon their being baptized, I do not presume to affirm that my delivered Thoughts are positively true.

S E C T.

S E C T. XVIII.

In the exercise of the hearty Love of God, or Charity, consists the sincere observance of every Precept of the Decalogue, But the absolute entire fulfilling of the Moral Law is not accomplished till Charity have attained its ultimate Perfection in Heaven.

I. **W**hen treating of the Moral Virtues, I shewed the Assistance, which Prudence, Temperance and Fortitude exhibit to Charity (*sect. 14. par. 2, 4, 5.*) I said I would defer my intended Discourse on Justice till I came to the Exposition of the *Ten Commandments*; whether being now come, I shall endeavour to make it appear, that every Precept of the Decalogue tends to the causing a firm establishment of *Charity* in the Soul of Man; and that in the *exercise* thereof, when it is acquired, the *sincere observance* of the whole *Law* is practised, albeit the absolute exact fulfilling of it be not accomplished till *Charity* have obtained its *utmost Perfection*; which human Frailty will not permit the attainment

tainment of, while Men carry about them a Body of Flesh.

2. For since to love God with all the Heart, with all the Soul, with all the Mind, and with all the strength, Mark 12. 30. is required to the compleat, exact fulfilling of the Law; and that such Love would perpetually take up all the Powers of the Soul; it is plain, that, in regard, while we live in this world, our Thoughts must be often employed in taking care for the necessary accommodations of Life, and in using Means to further our own and others Welfare here and hereafter, we cannot in this mortal state so fully fix our Affections on God, as to have our Souls fully possessed of him.

3. And yet forasmuch as to give God the pre-eminence in our Affections, and to despise all other things in comparison of the fruition of him to eternity, so as that when we are tempted to violate any of his holy Commandments, the ardent desire we have for the enjoyment of him, enables us to resist and overcome the Temptation; forasmuch, I say, as thus to love God, permits us not wilfully and advisedly to break any of his Precepts, but engages and puts us upon the keeping them all in sincerity of Affection and unfeignedness of heart, it is apparent,

parent, that in the exercise of Charity is virtually contained the sincere, unfeigned Observance of the whole Moral Law.

4. Which Law consists of Ten Commandments; the four first whereof totally respecting Man's Behaviour towards the suprem Being, the only Object of these is God; whom therefore they command us to look up to, as he is the Author and Finisher of Eternal Salvation; in which respect we are to esteem him (as he truly is) the prime Verity, whom we are to believe; the sovereign Power, in whom we are to trust; and the chiefest Good, whom we ought to love above all things; or the Object of Faith, Hope and Charity:

5. And seeing neither Faith nor Hope are available to Salvation, save only as they contribute to Charity, either in helping to produce the Habit thereof; or being obtained, to consum and strengthen it, (Sect. 13.) 'tis clear, that the Precepts of the former Table are not observed till we love God as our Sovereign God, or be endued with Charity.

6. Whosoever therefore exerciseth the Grace of Charity, he is all the while employ'd in the sincere keeping of the Four first Commandments; the whole design of God's forbidding

bidding us to have any other *Gods* besides himself, to make any graven Image to fall down before it and worship it, to take his holy Name in vain; and to do any unnecessary worldly Business at Times appointed for Divine Offices, being totally accomplished in this, to cause us to fix our Souls Affections on *God*, and to pursue with earnestness the eternal Fruition of him as our sole Sovereign Good.

Objet. I. If *Faith* and *Hope* be not absolutely necessary to Salvation in themselves, abstracting from this, that they are Ministerially beneficial to *Charity*; then are the opposite Vices to them, *Infidelity* and *Apostacy*, *Presumption* and *Despair*, not Sins damnable in themselves, or as destructive of the contrary Virtues; but only as they cannot consist together with the Grace of *Charity*: But *Infidelity* and *Apostasy*, *Presumption* and *Despair* are Sins damnable in themselves, or as they are destructive of the contrary Virtues *Faith* and *Hope*, abstracting from this, that these are Ministerially beneficial unto *Charity*: *Ergo*,

Solut. The *Minor Proposition* must be denied, and justly (I conceive) may; for although it be most certainly true, that *Infidelity* and *Apostasy*, *Presumption* and *Despair*

spair debar Men of Felicity , yet the Reason thereof is not because of their immediate opposition to *Faith* and *Hope*; but for that they are totally inconsistent with *Charity*. For since that no Habit is truly virtuous but in virtue of the End whereto it serves, and that the End of all Virtues is *Charity* (*sect. 13, & 14.*) which perfected, is *Felicity*; it evidently follows , that there is not any Vice mortally vicious, or finally prejudicial to Man's Felicity, save only by reason of *Charity*'s inconsistency with it. But it is impossible that those who either through *Infidelity* never believe ; or through *Apostasy* fall from the belief, that there is an eternal Being which ought to be belov'd above all things, should place their Affections on *God*: and equally impossible , that they who either through *Presumption* or *Despair*, will not make use of the necessary Means, should attain to the End to be acquired by them. Whence it is manifest, that every one of these Vices are Mortal Sins, and necessarily , if not forsaken, destructive of Salvation. If it be replied, that every Sin is a Transgression of the Law, and every Transgression of the Law a Mortal Sin, no less than *Infidelity*, *Apostasy*, *Presumption* and *Despair*, and therefore destructive

structive of Salvation as well as they, I grant it to be true in every one abiding in the State of sinful Nature; for since such a Man's Will is habitually vitiated with the Love of the World above the Love of God, every Act proceeding from that Source or Principle, will partake of its Nature and Disposition, and all such Love is Mortal Sin, (Sect. 8. par. 5.) But to him that is in the State of Grace, or endued with the Habit of Charity, which is *Formal Righteousness*, (Sect. 11. pa. 6, 7, 8.)! deny that any single sinful Act or Transgression of the Law is Mortal, unless it be such as either by the grossness of it, or else by the perverse wilfulness of committing it, destroys the Habit of Charity in the Soul; for it is impossible that that Man should suffer the Pains of Hell, who habitually loves God above the World, and prefers the enjoyment of him before all Terrestrial Pleasures (Sect. 11. pa. 6, 7.) albeit thro' infirmity and the frailty of human Nature, he sometimes transgres in smaller Matters some part of the Law of God.

Object. 2. *Faith* and *Hope* seem very excellent Virtues in themselves; *Faith*, in that it owns the Truth of God in readily assenting and firmly adhering to those mysterious Truths revealed in the Scripture, which wholly

wholly transcend all our Reason and Apprehension. And *Hope*, in that it owns the infinite Power and Goodness of *God*; such *Faith and Hope* being required as Conditions of our Salvation, and that *God* may be righteous in absolving and saving Sinners, *Rom. 3. v. 24, 25, 26, 27.* Whence it appears, that they are on these accounts (abstracting from this that they are Ministerial to *Charity*) necessary to Salvation.

Solut. That the owning the Truth of *God* by readily assenting and firmly adhering to the Mysterious Truths revealed in the Scripture, and the owning the infinite Power and Goodness of *God*, are any Virtues when they are not accompanied with *Charity*, besides for the reason shewn, (*sect. 13. par. I.*) I therefore deny; because the Devil not only gives a most firm assent to every Divine Truth revealed in the Scripture, as knowing it to be the Word of *God*, and therefore infallibly true, but also owns, upon the same account, the infinite Power and Goodness of *God*, as they are there in every respect declared and set forth; and yet he is not at all virtuous in doing of either; yea, the stronger his Assent is to their Truth, the more wicked he is, because he has not *Charity* answerable

to his *Knowldg*, in that he loves not God as the only Sovereign Good of all rational and intelligent Creatures, when he most certainly knows that he ought to be so beloved by them. If it be alledged, that *Faith* in the Objection is to be understood of a *Divine Faith*, I return, that if an Assent given to a Divine Truth upon the Credit of a Divine Testimony be Divine Faith, the Devil's Belief of the Truths revealed in the Scripture is a Divine Faith: But if by Faith be meant a *Saving Faith*, then I grant the Devil is void thereof, because his Faith is not accompanied with *Charity*, for all Faith without *Charity* is nothing worth, in reference to Salvation, *1 Cor. 13. 2.*

7. As the principal Aim and Drift of the Precepts of the former Table of the Decalogue is the Love of God as Mans chiefest Good; (*Par. 6.*) so hath the Loving of our Neighbour likewise its Consummation therein. For since Rational Nature is the same in all men, and consequently the same End appointed for all Mankind; 'tis clear, that every Man, in that he is a Man, is obliged to wish and further the same final Good, and the Necessary Means conduicible to it, to every one; and this is that, which is truly loving a Mans Neighbour as himself; whilst every

every other good one man ought to do to another, is a thing extrinsical to man as man, and depends as to the Obligation thereto, on prudential Motives, or mutual Consent explicit or implicit, or formal Contracts, for the Preservation or Comfort of the animal Life, and is not so much as to be absolutely prayed for, even for our selves, (Sect. 15. Par. 3.) and then certainly, not of necessity to be absolutely wished or done to others, as their final good Estate, and what necessarily conduceth to the obtaining of it, evermore are.

8. Seeing then to love a mans Neighbour as himself is heartily to wish and desire that he may enjoy the same necessary good with himself, and to contribute his Assistance, when occasion requires, to the furthering thereof, and that eternal Felicity is that necessary good consisting in the perfect Love of God, (Sect. 4. Par. 13.) it is plain, that in heartily wishing and endeavouring also (when occasion serves) that our Neighbour may attain to the sincere Love of God here, and the perfect Love of God hereafter, *We love our Neighbour as our selves, and thereby keep all the six last Commandments.*

9. And forasmuch as no man can possibly heartily wish to another either Grace or Glo-

ry, but because of his own real desire thereto for himself *first* had, it is manifest, that he who loves his Neighbour as himself, doth evermore *first*, (at least in order of nature) love God as his chiefest Good.

10. And because the sincere Love of God or Charity is formal Righteousness, and that formal Righteousness doth formally justify (Sect. 11. Par. 8.) it directly follows that a man is formally Righteous or justified *before* (in order of Nature at least) he love his Neighbour as himself, and consequently that the Love of our Neighbour is not any part of formal Righteousnes, but a necessary Effect and Consequent thereof; which will farther appear to be a Truth from hence, that as on the one side, he who desires and endeavours by his Council and Prayers his Neighbours *elicity*, though he never attain thereto, performis his Duty to him, and thereby fulfils the Precepts of the latter Table, if so be he did them for the Love he bears to God, because such Love doth justify, so on the other side, that he, who for Lucres sake, or for Ostentation of his Parts, or the like unworthy End, by rightly instructing his Neighbour and advising him well, truly converts him to God, is no more righteous thereby, than if

if he had done him no good at all ; so that it is neither by reason of the Benefit which befalls a mans Neighbour by his Endeavours for his good ; nor by reason of the Endeavours themselves, but because of the true Love of God in the Heart exciting him to profit his Neighbour, in reference to Salvation, what he can, that a man is justified. Yea, that Love we owe to our Neighbour is of a different Kind or Species, from that where-with we love God, the former being the Love of *Benevolence*, the latter the Love of *Complacency* ; for we do not make our Neighbour the Object of Felicity, or any coordinate part thereof with God ; but desire that he may enjoy the same Object together with us, which will make us both for ever happy.

Obje&t. 3. If formal Righteousness, or the fulfilling of the whole Moral Law consists in the sincere Love of God, and not at all in the loving a man's Neighbour as himself, it should seem that the Love to a man's Neighbour is not absolutely necessary to Salvation, because a justified Person, if he depart this World in that Condition, cannot at last fail of being for ever blessed.

Solut. When a man has attained to the sincere Love of God himself, and knows

(as he cannot otherwise chuse but do from the Light of Nature) that he ought in a matter of necessary Concern to do as he would be done unto; and that eternal Felicity is such to all others, as well as to himself; he must, except he'll contradict his own Thoughts, and forsake his true Love to God, wish, and promote likewise (when opportunity serves) his Neighbours Felicity; which evidently makes it out, that a man cannot possibly be saved unless he love his Neighbour as himself. At length then it sufficiently appears in general, that the formal reason of keeping the *six last Precepts* of the *Decalogue*, as well as *the four first*, is placed in that *Charity*, which is *the Love of God above all things*; and by consequence, that in the *Privation of that Love* is the *formal Breach of the whole Moral Law*; the truth of both which, as to the six last Commandments, shall (for clearer evidence) be in particular explicated and declared in the next Section.

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SECT. XIX.

There is not any one Precept of the latter Table of the Decalogue truly kept, but when it is observed out of Love to God; nor is there a real Breach of any of them, but when the Soul is either deprived of the Love of God, or his same abated and weakened in it, by the Omission of something which is required, or by the Commission of something which is forbidden.

I. **T**HE fifth Commandment of the Decalogue, or first of the Second Table, is, *Honour thy Father and Mother;* where by Father and Mother I take to be understood, according to the usual Paraphrase, not our natural Parents only, but the Father of our Country also, and those whom he sets over us in the Civil Magistracy, as likewise our Spiritual Fathers, and other Instructors in good Literature and Virtue. All and every one of these we are by this Precept bound to honour; which is, if the act be *internal*, to acknowledg and own in our Minds an *Excellency or Eminency* in the Person to be honoured above our selves;

but if the act be *external*, then the Honour required, is to express by *outward Signs* the inward acknowledgment and owning of the honoured Person's Excellency in our hearts; which *Excellency*, since it doth not consist in any essential difference, (the *Sovereign* and *Subject*, *Father* and *Son*, *Priest* and *People*, *Mister* and *Scholar*, having all the same Human Nature, and the *same Definition*, as they are *Men*) the Excellency of the Sovereign above his Subject, of the Father above his Child, of the Priest above his People, and of the Mister above his Scholar, must be gathered from the *Relation* which is between every one of them *respectively*, in regard of which all the former are truly and manifestly *superior* in *Excellency* to the latter; whilst from the King as such, the Subject has Protection of Life and Estate; from the Parents, Children receive their natural Being and means of Education; from the Priest, the People have Spiritual Instruction, and many other Helps of Salvation; and from the Mister, the Scholar reaps the Benefit of Learning and good Discipline. Whence it appears, that the true Ground and Reason of the Honour required by this Commandment, is the *Good* and *Benefit* which every one to whom *Honour* is due thereby,

therby, either actually affords, or is in a Capacity, and under an Obligation by the Relation he stands in, when a just occasion serves to confer: And forasmuch as none can be bettered by any Good, unless it be applied to him, 'tis necessary that every one who expects Benefit from his Superior, be obedient to him, that is, be willing and ready to be directed, guided and ruled by him, and thus comes Obedience as well as Honour to be due by the Fifth Commandment. But yet in regard nothing is absolutely good to us (not very Life it self, Sect. 15. Par. 3.) save only our Supreme Good; the whole Benefit we get by our Prince, Priest, Parents and Masters, is then alone truly profitable to us in order to the End for which we were created, when the use we make thereof proceeds from the Love of God, and tends to the Eternal Enjoyment of him. Hence it arises, that if those our mentioned Governors command any thing which we are certain will prove prejudicial to our Felicity, we have no Obligation upon us to do their Commands; from which it is clear, that the fifth Commandment is not truly kept but when we honour and obey our Prince, Priest, Parents and Masters, for the Love we have to God in the perpetual Enjoyment of him. Neither is

is there any real Breach of this Branch of the Law, but in the *privation* of such *Love*, for nothing is *evil*, but as it deprives of some *good* whereunto it is opposite ; and seeing nothing is intrinsically good but *Charity*; nor relatively good, but what some way or other contributes to it, (Sect. 13, 14, 15.) nothing is evil, but either because it *destroys Charity*, and then the Sin is *Mortal* ; or because it *weakens it*, in which case the Offence is *not Mortal*, but (as the Schools for distinction sake call it) *Venial*. To *dishonour* then our *Superiors* deliberately is a mortal Breach of this Precept, in that the Heart is thereby alienated from God, which thus comes to pass. He that dishonours his *Father* or *Mother*, or other his lawful *Governours* (which is through a perverse Mind not to own the *Good* he receives, or might receive by them, nor the *Excellency* and *Pre-eminence* they acquire by reason thereof, above and over him) does thereby disregard and slight those *Benefits* which God by them tenders to him ; and in so doing, not only sets slight of the *Author* of them, but also rejects the *End*, at which they ultimately aim, *Felicity*. No man therefore possibly can deliberately *dishonour* his *Parents*, or other his *Superiors*, but his Heart will be thereby estranged from God.

XIX.
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God. But much more in wilfully *disobeying* their just Commands, is there an Aversion from their *Sovereign Good*, for therein is a direct Refusal of *God's Goodness* offered by them, whilst every thing they lawfully command is some way, more or less, directly or by consequence, advantageous to the acquisition of Bliss, if right use be made thereof.

The 6th. Commandment, which is *Non occides*; *Thou shalt not kill, or, Thou shalt do no Murther*, is not kept by a meer abstaining from desiring, contriving, or attempting the Death or bodily Harm of our Neighbour; but in wishing, and doing likewise our Endeavour to preserve his Life and Health in order to the eternal Welfare of his Soul; which we cannot do, save only as we are excited thereto by the Love we bear to our own Life, and good Estate of our Bodies, as serviceable to the End for which Life and all the Helps and Attendants of it were given. For neither Health nor Life ought to be desired, if such Circumstances occur, as that the Preservation of them is inconsistent with the everlasting Welfare of the Soul; which because it is placed in the Fruition of God, the Love we have thereto is the principal reason and motive,

tive, why we ought to desire to continue in Life and Health our selves, or wish the like to our Neighbour, for making preparation towards the full Enjoyment of him after this Life is ended: And on the contrary, the bare doing of bodily Harm to our Neighbour, or even the taking away of his Life, is no sin simply in it self considered, but in this respect only, that he who does it has not that due regard, for want of the *Love of God*, to the preservation of it, which the importance thereof, in order to the end whereunto it was given, requires. For who is ignorant, that the Execution of the Penalties in Laws for capital Crimes is no Sin, either in the Judge who gives Sentence of Death, or in him that executes the same, provided they have no personal Malice to the Offender, but solely have an Eye to the satisfying of the Law, which intends not any Mischief to the Malefactor, but Good to the Weal-public by removing an incorrigible Member from among the People. But if the Judg or Executioner desire his Death out of hatred to him, albeit he deserve to die, and be justly condemned and executed, there is Murther committed, notwithstanding that the Party suffering has no more Torment inflicted on him than if no Malice had

had been towards him ; whence it is apparent, that the Breach of this Commandment lies in that depraved Disposition of Mind, which is opposite to the sound desire of wishing a Man's Neighbour's bodily Welfare in order to the Health of his Soul, which because none ever heartily doth but in virtue of his own Love of Bliss, the *Want of that Love* is the *formal Reason* why the bereaving any one of Life, or working his bodily harm, is a *sin* or hinderance to *Felicity*.

The 7th. Commandment is, *Thou shalt not commit Adultery*; the Breach of which doth not consist in the material Act of carnal copulation with another's Wife, but in forsaking the Love of God for an unlawful Pleasure. For suppose a Wife should leave her Husband, and be married to another Man inculpably ignorant of her former Marriage, the Woman alone would offend against this Precept, albeit the Man also transgressed the Letter of the Law, in carnally knowing another's Wife. Or in case a Man should have his Neighbours Consort put into his Bed, thinking her to be his own, he offended not, although he should commit the external Act of Adultery with her. And on the contrary, if an Husband lay with his

own

own Wife, thinking her to be his Neighbours, he would in so doing sin against this Precept, and yet no Transgression of it would thereby be made as to the external Act prohibited. Hence it is plain, that the Violation of the *Seventh Comandment* is in the depraved Affection of the Will, in turning the Heart away from the *Love of God* to unchast Pleasures; and that it is kept by having a Mind undefiled with fleshly Lusts, which every one so long hath, as *Charity* or the Love of God above all things is predominant in the Soul. If it be objected, that simple Fornication also alienates the Heart from God, through the desire of unlawful Venereal Pleasures, whence it should be a sin no less grievous then Adultery; I answer, that he who attempts to pollute his Neighbours Bed, knows that he ought upon a double account not to do it. *First*, because his Neighbours Wife is not tied in a Matrimonial Bond to him. *Secondly*, because she is bound to another; and therefore he will have his Heart more hardened in sin, or farther estranged from God, than if he only desired to satisfie his Lust with one, from whom upon the former account alone, he holds himself to be restrained, and so the sin of Adultery, (all Circumstances being

being equal) is a more heinous Transgression of the Law of God, than the Sin of simple Fornication is.

The 8th. *Commandment* is, *Thou shalt not steal*; by which we are obliged not only to abstain from taking by Force or Fraud whatsoever temporal Good our Neighbour has a Right to; but also to employ our Endeavours, if just occasion require, to help to secure him in the lawful Possession of the same; yet with this intent, that he use it as a Means to further him in the pursuit of his *Eternal Good*, the fruition of which, is the *Ultimate End* of all Laws, whether *Divine*, *Moral*, *Canonical* or *Civil*; in the sincere Desire whereof they are only truly kept, and for want of which they are solely broken, as to their *principal* and *Grand Design*, albeit not as to their particular respective ends, which they more immediately, but less beneficially look at. And therefore even this *Precept* which more obviously regards and enjoyns the doing *Justice*, may be violated as to the letter of it, without a formal Breach thereof, as will appear by shewing that in some Case one Man may, without violating this *Precept*, take from another without his Consent, what the *Municipal Laws* of the Land where they both live,

live, entitle him to ; which I thus undertake to do. No Man by the *primary Law of Nature or Reason* can, or ever could (except *Adam*, who was Lord of the whole Earth) claim *Propriety* in any thing without himself. *Propriety* came by a latter Law, namely, either by *Distribution* of Lands and Goods made by *Adam* ; or else by *Division*, or *Occupancy*, after *Adams* Decease, of what he had not disposed of *immediately*, or *mediately*, in his Life time ; to which purpose *Grotius* in his *Second Book* and *Second Chapter*, *De Jure belli ac pacis*, rationally writeth,

“ *Cum non contenti homines vesci sponte natis,*
“ *antra habitare, corpore aut nudo agere, aut*
“ *corticibus arborum, ferarumve pellibus vestito,*
“ *vite genus exquisitus delegissent, industria*
“ *opus fuit, quam singuli rebus singulis adhibe-*
“ *rent. Quo minus autem fructus in commune*
“ *conferrentur, primum obstitit locorum, in que*
“ *homines discesserunt, distantia; deinde justi-*
“ *tiae & amoris defectus, per quem fiebat, ut*
“ *nec in labore, nec in consumptione fructum,*
“ *que debebat, aequalitas servaretur.* When Men not content to feed on things which grew naturally, to live in Caves, to go either naked, or clad with the Bark of Trees, or the Skins of wild Beasts, chose a more delicate way of living, there was need of industry

industry for particular Persons to use in particular things. And that the Fruits of the Earth could not be laid up in Common, first the distance of Places, whither Men departed was an hindrance, then the want of Justice and Love, by which it fell out, that a due equality, neither in their Labour nor Consumption of the Fruits could be observed. This the learned Man tells us was the occasion of introducing Property, and the manner of doing it, he adds as follows ;

*Res in proprietatem iverunt, non animi a*c*tu
“ solo ; neque enim scire alii poterant, quid a-
“ lii suum esse vellent, ut eo abstinerent ; &
“ idem velle plures poterant ; sed Pacto quo-
“ dant aut expresso, ut per Divisionem ; aut
“ tacito, ut per occupationem ; simulatque eni-
“ Communio displicuit, nec instituta est Divi-
“ sio, senseri debet inter omnes convenisse, ut
“ quod quisque occupasset id proprium haberet.*

Property came in, not by the sole act of the Mind, for none could know what others would be desirous to have, that they might abstain from it, and several Men might desire the same thing ; but by some Compact either express, as by Division, or tacite, as by Occupancy ; for when to have all in common disliked Men, and yet no division was made, it ought to be held, that

it was the general Consent of all, that what any one possessed, he should enjoy it as his own. Occupancy by this Discourse is made to be a tacit Division, and confers Propriety by virtue of an implicit Consent, no less then Division doth by an express Agreement; the design and end of both which being a *general Convenience*, if in a particular case it happen, that an *inevitable Necessity* renders the intended Convenience absolutely inconvenient, *Propriety* there upon a natural account, of it self ceases and expires; for since it came in only for *Convenience* by consent, it cannot be presumed, that the first *Introducers* of it intended that it should stand in force, where the *End* for which they introduced it, would unavoidably be *destroyed*, accordingly as *Grotius* in the before cited Book and Chapter asserteth; “*In gravissima necessitate revivisicit Jus illud pristinum rebus utendi, tanquam si communes mansissent; quia in omnibus Legibus humanis, ac proinde in Lege Domini] summa necessitas videtur excepta. Si quis igitur, quod ad vietum suum necessarium est, sumat alium, furtum non committit; non quod rei dominus ex Charitatis regula rem egenti dare tenetur, ut quidam volunt; sed quod res omnes in dominos distincte cum benigna quadam recipi*

" receptione primitivi Juris videantur; nam si
" primi Divisores interrogati fuissent, quid de
" ea re sentirent respondissent quod dicimus.
In case of extream Necesity, the Primitive
Right to the use of things revives, as if they
had remained in Common, because in all
Humane Laws, and therefore in the Law of
Dominion, Extream Necesity seems to be
excepted. If then any one take from ano-
ther what is necessary to preserve his Life,
he commits no Theft, not that he who is
the Owner is obliged by the Law of Charity
to give to him that is in Want, as some men
hold, but that the Law of Propriety ought
to admit of such a favourable Construction;
for if the first Dividers had been asked what
they thought of that thing, they would
have given the same Answer that we do.
But admit the first Dividers had intended
otherwise, their Intention would have been
manifestly injurious; for since Victuals are
by God and Nature designed to preserve
Life; whensoever it falls out that it cannot
be preserved without taking from another
what is not at the same time necessary to
preserve his own Life, there it is Right to
do it; and the Necesitous Person has in
that condition a truer Property to the

Victuals then the Possessor, to whom at most they are only convenient for his *better* Being, whereas to the other they are of absolute necessity to preserve him *in Being*; and *Being* is by nature antecedent to *Well-being* (the former being a thing *essential*, the latter *accidental*) and therefore by the Dictate of *Natural Reason* to be preserved before the other be cared for. It is not then the sole taking away of Goods by any Man, and converting them to his own use, whereof another is seized by Law, without his Consent, which formally breaks the *Eighth Commandment*, but the perverse desire of despoiling one of that, which Reason tells him he ought not to deprive him of; and whosoever deliberately acts against Right Reason, which in every thing *principally* designs the *Fruition* of God, (as hath been often shown) he deprives himself thereby of *Charity*, or the Love of God as his Sovereign Good, or at least weakens his Desire and Affection thereunto.

Obje^t. Man by the pure Law of Nature has an innate Freedom, by which he is made Master of his own Actions, so that without his own free consent he cannot be justly subjected to another's Will and therefore it seems to be even against the *Primitive Law*

Law of Nature to take in any case whatever from another, what he is unwilling to part with.

Solut. I grant that every man by Nature is Master of his own Actions; but yet according to *right Reason* only; and therefore whenever it tells any one that his Neighbour is in imminent hazard to lose his Life, if he presently afford him not Relief out of what he possesses and can spare, without endangering his own Life, he offends against his *own Nature* if he relieve him not; and therefore, as to use arguments of *Persuasion* to such an one, is only to go about to set his Mind aright; so likewise to use *Force* to compel him to do his Duty, is no more but to attempt to guide his external Action, and direct it to its due End, and that so necessary as Nature would for want thereof be frustrated in part of her prime intention thereby, whilst as well he that ought to have given, as he that stood in need to receive, would be in a worse estate in relation to their *final Condition*; the former, for that he was void of *Charity*; the latter, because he wanted what was necessary for conservation of that (I mean *Life*) which according to *Nature's Prescript*,

Prescript, is chiefly to be employed for the procurement of Felicity.

The Ninth Commandment, which is, *Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy Neighbour*, is expressed in such Words, that the transgressing it in any respect is sinful. But it makes nothing against my Assertion (which is, that the Commandments of neither Table are truly kept but by reason of Charity, as it is taken for the sincere love of God, nor ever really broken except for want thereof) that it is so, but for it ; because these words *False Witness*, and *against thy Neighbour*, imply a defect of a right Disposition in the Will towards God, seeing that man's Mind, whose sincere Affections are placed on God, will be far from acting against his own knowledg to his Neighbour's harm.

By the Tenth Commandment, *Thou shalt not covet thy Neighbour's House, &c.* is forbidden to entertain or harbour desires tending to a man's own advantage by another's harm or loss ; which, whoso doth, hath not certainly the love of God dwelling in his Heart, and therefore formally breaks the Precept.

Object. Religion and Reason do not here seem to accord ; for what Rational Account can be given why a very indigent man, though

though not reduced to the *atmost extremity*, might not filch from his rich hard-hearted Neighbour something which he could well spare, save only because it is forbidden that we should not so much as covet that which is another man's.

Solut. *Nature* is content with a few things, and requires not Superfluities ; and therefore *Necessaries* being had, no man doth really benefit himself in taking any thing from his Neighbour ; so that albeit men were not bound by any other Law than of *natural* and *inbred Reason* only, yet could no convincing Argument be brought to prove it reasonable to dispossess another of that whereof the Spoiler has no *absolute need* ; much less where there is a *Society* of men governed by certain Laws, prohibiting all manner of Rapine, would it be justifiable to do it. For whatever thing any man requires a *Property* in by virtue of such Laws, all the rest of the *Community* ought of right to permit him quickly to possess the same. Wherefore if a poor man rob his rich Neighbour, when the necessity is not so urgent as to restore him to the *pure state of Nature*, he acts against his *own* either explicit or implicit Agreement, and disturbs the Tranquility sought after *by himself*, as

well as by others in joyning in society together, the Benefit whereof is intended by God (who is the prime Author of Government) for a farther End than any temporal and transitory Commodity, to wit, the *Eternal Welfare of Mens Souls*, as is plain from the Words of the Apostle, exhorting that *Supplications, Prayers, Intercessions and giving of Thank be made for Kings, and for all that are in Authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all Godliness and Honesty ; for this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour*, 1 Tim. 2. v. 1, 2, 3. He therefore who through a perverse Mind violates the Laws of Justice, whether instituted by God or Man, despises the Means which the Almighty and Omnipotent hath ordered to conduce in some respect or other to his *Everlasting Good*; which he would not do, but for want of sincere and hearty Affection to God, which is the *Formal Reason* of the Breach of every Precept of the Decalogue, and of all other just Commands whatsoever, in that respect as the violation of them is prejudicial to the obtaining of *Felicity*.

S E C T.

S E C T. XX.

Charity or the unfeigned fervent Love of God above all things, proved by Scripture to be Righteousness, or the sincere keeping of the whole Law of God.

To the Reasons formerly given (Sect. II.) why *Charity* is *Righteousness*, or the sincere keeping and fulfilling of the Law of God, I shall add the Testimony of Scripture for a full Confirmation of the Truth thereof. When a certain Lawyer asked Christ, saying, *Master, What shall I do to inherit eternal life?* He said unto him, *What is written in the Law & how readest thou?* And he answering, said, *Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind, and thy Neighbour as thy self.* And he said unto him, *thou hast answered right, this do and thou shalt live,* Luke 10.25, 26, 27, 28. If any man love me, he will keep my words, and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him and make our abode with him, John 14. 23. *Love is the fulfilling of the Law,* Rom. 13. 10. *All things work together for good to them that*

that love God, Rom. 8. 28. All Gifts how excellent soever, the best of Doings, and the worst of Sufferings, are nothing worth without Charity, 1 Cor. 13. 1, 2, 3. *Charity rejdyeth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth, beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeith all things, endureth all things,* 1 Cor. 13. 6, 7. *Charity is the Bond of perfectness,* Col. 3. 14. "It is evident, saith Dr. Hammond in his *Paraphrase* on 1 Cor. 13. 13. "that as Faith, Hope and Charity are far to be preferred before all other Gifts of the Spirit which are given men for the benefit of others, vers. 2. so of those three Graces or Divine Virtues, Charity is the most excellent, whether considered in it self, or in the duration of it. In it self it is the most necessary Grace here, v. 1, &c. and all the other, whether Graces or Virtues, are but Means for the working of this; our Faith teacheth it, and our Hope excites it, and Charity is the End of the Commandment; and Faith must be perfected by it, and without it all the Gifts mentioned, v. 1, 2. are nothing worth, and are given men for the working of that in others: and so likewise in respect of duration, the Gifts were soon to vanish (and are now vanished long since, the Gift of Miracles,

"racles, of Languages, &c.) and *Faith* and
"Hope will vanish with this Life; for *Faith*
"is of things not seen, and therefore ceas-
"eth when Vision cometh; and so *Hope*, if
"it be seen, is not *Hope*; but *Charity* shall
"never be out-dated, but last and flourish
"when we come to Heaven, and be then a
"special Ingredient in our Happiness, which
"indeed consists in *Loving God*, and having
"common Desires with him, and loving *all*
"whom he loves (not the Damned, who are
"Vessels of Wrath) and that eternally. If
what this excellent Person here saith, be
a true Comment on the Text, my Dis-
course on *Charity* is sufficiently avouched by
it, as being but as it were an enlargement of
his Paraphrase on the Place.

Object. 1. The mentioned Quotations from *Scripture*, comprehend Man's Love both to *God* and *his Neighbour*, at least some of them; yea, there is an express Text, that *he that loveth another* [διατίθει τὸν έπειρον] *bath fulfilled the Law*, Rom. 13. 8. And therefore *Charity* as it is taken for the *sincere Love of God above all things*, doth not alone justifie.

Solut. One and the same Word, *ἀγάπη*, is used in *Scripture* for *God's Love to Man*, for *Man's Love to God*, and one *Man's Love to*

another; so that no Argument can be drawn from the bare Word *αγάπη*, *Love or Charity*, (for it is rendred both ways in *Holy Writ*) to make it clearly out in what Love or Charity Righteousness is placed. And therefore although it be infallibly true, that *he that loveth another* [*ὁ ἀγαπῶν τὸν ιτεγόν*] *bath fulfilled the Law*; yet the Reason thereof is not, that the Love of ones Neighbour doth *formally* justify; but because it is impossible for any man to love his Neighbour as he ought to do, until, and by reason he loveth God in *sincerity of heart above all things*, (Sect. 18. Par. 7, 8, 9, 10.) by which he is *formally* justified. And alike impossible it is for him that *loveth God with sincerity of Affection*, but that he should also *love his Neighbour as himself* (Sect. 11. Solut. of Obj. 2. and Sect. 18. par. 9, 10.) consonant whereunto are the Words of the Beloved Disciple, *If a Man say, I love God, and hateth his Brother, he is a liar*, 1 John 4. 20. It is no wonder then that he that loveth his Neighbour, is said to have fulfilled the Law, albeit the Love of God alone be that which *formally* justifies (Sect. 11. par. 6, 7, 8.)

Object. 2. No man in this Life can love God with all his heart, with all his Soul, with all his strength, and with all his

his mind; therefore no man alive is justified by *Charity*.

Solut. Because no man *can so love God* in this Life by reason of the Frailty of the Flesh, 'twill rightly follow, that none is perfectly justified or clear from *all impurity* while he breaths a mortal Life. But there is an *imperfect Righteousness*, or a state of *Grace*, here consisting in *sincere Charity* (sect. II. par. 6, 7, 8.) which is plainly held forth by Scripture; *The End of the Commandment is Charity, out of a pure Heart, and of a good Conscience, and of Faith unfeigned*, I Tim. I. 5. And such *Charity* or *Righteousness* is attainable in this Life: *There is no Condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the Flesh, but after the Spirit*, Rom. 8. 1. *Neither Fornicators, nor Idolaters, nor Adulterers, nor Effeminate, nor Abusers of themselves with Mankind, nor Thieves, nor Covetous, nor Drunkards, nor Revilers, nor Extortioners shall inherit the Kingdom of God; and such were some of you; but ye are washed, but ye are sanctified, but ye are justified in the Name of our Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God*, I Cor. 6. v. 9, 10, 11. In a word, the love of the World, and the false Pleasures thereof, are so diametrically opposed to the Love of God and the solid Delight of the same,

same, that they cannot habitually possess one individual Soul at once; *Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world.* If any man love the World, the love of the Father is not in him: For all that is in the world, the lust of the Flesh, the lust of the Eyes, and the pride of Life, is not of the Father, but is of the world, 1 John 2. v. 15, 16. The Love therefore of the one always excludes and expels the Love of the other; and their Ends are as distant as Heaven and Hell, the Result of the Love of the World being eternal Misery, and the Consequent of the Love of God everlasting Bliss, as was proved, Sect. 7. 11, 12. (whereunto the Holy Scripture so fully agrees for confirmation of its truth, that it would be superfluous to produce any particular Texts to that end.) Which Bliss that Mankind might attain unto by a Way suitable to their Rational Nature, is the great Design of the Gospel of Christ; the Christian Religion being evidently (if the preceding Treatise be true) a Divine Art for making Man eternally blessed, or a Method instituted by God, the best and most connatural that could be, for the perfecting of Human Nature by duly preparing it for the enjoyment of the Beatific Vision. The like Assertion to which I meet with in a most pious and highly

ly valued Author by all, I will only add for an Accomplishment and Confirmation to my Discourse these his excellent Words ;
“ whether we take Christianity in its whole complex, or in its several and distinct Branches,
“ ’tis certainly the most excellent, the most compendious ART of happy living ; its very Tasks are Rewards, and its Precepts are nothing but a divine sort of Alchimy to sublime at once our Natures and our Pleasures ; Art of Contentment, sect. 1. par. 2.

If in this *Treatise*, or in the *Appendix* to it, there be any Assertion of mine, which is repugnant to *Catholic* and *Apostolic Faith*, I do hereby, as in duty bound, heartily revoke the same, and for ever renounce it as an Error to be detested by me, and every good Christian whatsoever.

F I N I S.



A N

APPENDIX O F OBJECTIONS

T O

Several Things Asserted in
the preceding Treatise,

With their Respective

A N S W E R S!

Objection I.

IT is said, *scđ. I. par. 3.* That an actual, infinite Series of things is impossible, which Assertion if it were true, then could not the *Omniscient* comprehend at once all the

the Thoughts which the Glorified Saints and Angels shall have to Eternity.

Answer.

The *Omniscient* knows at once all the Thoughts which Men and Angels shall ever have, but their number is not infinite. For when *Christ* has delivered up the Kingdom to his *Father*, there will be no more Change; but whatever the present state of the Blessed shall then be, 'twill never admit of any alteration afterward; so that the Thoughts of the glorified Saints and Angels will be perpetually the same without any succession of new Conceptions incident to them. For, if, after they have obtained their utmost *Perfection* in the full *Fruition* of *God* their *chiefest Good*, they should receive a Change, especially in their Thoughts wherein the Prime of their Felicity consists, such Change as whatever it were, would of necessity be for the worse, and so they should depart thereby from the *Perfection* and *Fulness of Bliss* enjoyed by them, which is impossible, (*sect. 4. par. 14.*)

Objection

Objection. 2.

God, you say, is one pure essential *Act* and simple Being, sec. 1. par. 9, 10. and yet you put two essential *Acts* in God, viz. Knowing and Loving, sec. 2 par. 2, 9.

Answer.

I do not say in the cited places, that Knowing and Loving are two essential *Acts* in God; I say there (and no where else to the contrary) that they are God himself differently related or relatively opposed to himself; so that, in my sense, the Trinity of Persons in the Unity of Essence is the very self-same pure essential *Act* and simple Being under distinct Relations to it self (in the manner set forth, sec. 2. par. 4, 5, 9, 10.) For wheresoever there is a Relative Opposition, there is of necessity a Distinction (Relatio being \neq , sive habitudo vel respectus unius ad aliud) and yet nevertheless it is not necessary, that where there is such an Opposition, there should be always different Subjects separate from each other, wherein that different opposite Relation should abide. For since *Scientia* and *Sapientia* are Relatives; where Know-

ledg is the Knowldg of ones self, there is a *Relative Opposition*, and yet but one Subject to sustain the same. And the like is also true in respect of Love, where it is to ones self. Whence, seeing there are no Accidents in God (sect. 1. par. 6.) it must be, that the *Divine Relates* are all of them *substantial*, and not otherwise *disting* from the *simple Essence* of God, but in regard of their *Relative Opposition* to each other.

Objection 3.

The *Father* knows and loves himself; the *Son* knows and loves himself; and the *Holy Ghost* knows and loves himself; and every one of these again knows and loves each other; how then can there be only *Three Persons* and *no more* in the *Divine Essence*, if so be the *Distinction* of *Persons* proceeds from the *Different Relations* which are said to be in God; as you in *Sec. 2.* affirm it does.

Answer.

Each Person of the Blessed Trinity knows himself and the other two, by the *Second Person*, which is the *Essential Knowldg* of God,

God, sec. 2. par. 4, 5. (for there is but one Essential Divine Knowldg.) And every one of the Three Persons loves himself and the other two, by the Third Person, who is Essential Divine Love, sec. 2. par. 9. (for there is One only Essential Divine Love) so that there are no more Relatives or Persons in respect of Knowledge and Love than Two. And albeit in respect of being known and beloved, there seem to be many several Relations in God, in that the Father, Son and Holy Ghost are each of them known and beloved of themselves, and of the other two likewise; yet that falling out by reason of the Circuminfession (as the Schools term it) or mutual essential Inexistence of all the three Persons; and not in respect of a primary-immediate-opposite-Relation (which alone constitutes a Person, sec. 2. par. 3, 4, 9.) it rightly denotes no plurality of Relations in God. For since the Divine Nature as Eternal Essential Truth, is the alone primary-immediate Object both of Divine Knowldg and Love (for Truth is the adequate Object of all intelligent Beings as knowing and loving, or of the Intellect and Will, as the sole perfection of them) it is plainly consequent thereto, that the alone Primary-immediate Divine Object known and beloved is eternal essential Truth,

6 *An Appendix of Objections.*

(the *Origin* and *Fountain* of the *Divine Persons*; to wit, *Eternal*, *Essential*, *Divine Truth* begetting the *Eternal*, *Essential*, *Divine Knowledge* of its self is *God the Father*; the *Eternal*, *Essential*, *Divine Knowledge* begotten of the *Eternal*, *Essential*, *Divine Truth*, is *God the Son*; and the *Eternal*, *Essential*, *Divine Love* of the *Eternal*, *Essential*, *Divine Truth* known (or which is the same, of the *Father* and the *Son*) is *God the Holy Ghost*) notwithstanding that there is an innate mutual knowldg and love of all the *Three Persons* by *Circummission*, whilst the *Father* is essentially in the *Son*, the *Divine thing known* being essentially in the *Divine Knower*; and the *Son* is essentially in the *Father*, the *Divine Knower* being the essential Character of the *Divine Thing known*, *scit. 2. par. 5.* And the *Father* and the *Son* are both of them essentially in the *Holy Ghost*; and *He in Them*, by reason of the essential Union of the *Divine Love* and the *Divine Thing Beloved*, *scit. 2. par. 9.* Whence it necessarily comes to pass, that whatsoever can be truly spoken or predicated of *God*, is mutually in all the *Three Persons*, and may be rightly spoken and predicated of every one of them, as well as of the *Divine Nature*, *Essence* or *Being*; save only

only what the Primary-immediate-relative-opposition (which, as has been shewn, is but threefold) as such, puts a Bar unto.

Objection 4.

It is worthy of Consideration, whether the men of this Age may not make the same use of your Discourse, that the Mahometans and Jews do of others like it, utterly to dislike the Trinity.

Answer.

Since the Reason, why the Mahometans and Jews, and other Antitrinitarians, as have any real love and value for Truth, disbelieve the Trinity, seems chiefly to be this, that they are fully persuaded there can be no part of Divine Revelation which is certainly opposite to right Reason, and yet cannot apprehend but that the Doctrine of a Trinity of Persons in Unity of Essence is contradictory; in probability an Essay of this kind should rather do good than harm to men of such Persuasions, if so be it afford any the minutest true, though never so glimmering, Light of the but possibility of the Truth of the Doctrin of the Holy Trinity, to human

Reason; because the Revelation of the Divine Persons in Scripture would be apt to find a more easie reception in their Minds thereby, than if they still remain'd strongly possessed with an Opinion, that the Doctrin of a Trinity of Persons in Unity of Essence was impossible to be true, through the sense and perswasion they had of its absolute Contradiction to Reason, being rationally possessed that one Truth cannot be really opposite to another.

Objection 5.

Against what I find writ, *scit. 3. par. 7.* namely, that God ever does of necessity, yet voluntarily, what is best all things consider'd, I offer an Objection from an ingenious Author in his Treatise of the Nature and Extent of the Divine Dominion and Goodness, which is this; "God has power to take back from us all or part of what he has given us, i. e. he can utterly destroy our Beings, or take from us so many Comforts of Life, and inflict upon us so many Calamities as shall leave us in a condition only preferable to that of Non-existence. For all that we have to render our Conditions more valuable than Not-being, is the free

" free Product of the Divine Power. But
" 'tis a certain and undoubted Truth, that
" every Authority has power to revoke all
" the free Issues of its own Power, unless it
" have abridged it self from the exercise
" thereof by some special Compact or Pro-
" mise. For Compact or Promise lays an
" obligation on him that makes it, and vests
" a Right in the Person to whom it is made;
" and therefore where Benefits are bestow-
" ed without these Instruments of convey-
" ing Right, there the Donor has the same
" Right to withdraw, as he had to give
" them, and therefore that God, who has
" given us our Beings, has full Power arbit-
" riariously to destroy them.

Answer.

The presumed strength of this Discourse (very ingenious and plausible, I confess) lies in the supposed Certainty of this, That *every Superior Authority has power to revoke all the free Issues of its own power, unless it have abridged it self from the exercise thereof by some special Compact or Promise.* But it is not so certain and undoubted a Truth, as it is taken by the quoted Author to be; for since he himself tells us, that *Dominium est libertas propriis*

*propriis facultatibus secundum reitam Rationem
ntendi, and rightly, it is evident, that no
Authority has a Right to exercise Dominion
otherwise than according to Right Reason ;
and therefore it is not only injurious to re-
voke a free Gift contrary to Compact or Pro-
mise ; but also, if in any other Respect
whatsoever, it be not according to Right
Reason to do it, this being the absolute Rule
for the exercising Dominion by ; as from
the following Instances will, I think, be e-
vidently made appear ; the first of which
shall be in a matter of small moment. A
Pinner makes a Wire-pin , and when he
has done, clips it into pieces, and throws it
away meerly because he will , or for his
sole Pleasures sake ; in doing this he
neither wrongs any Person, nor the Pin,
because it is his own, and he made it, yet
in that he does an irrational Act (in re-
gard that Reason obliges every man to act
in every thing for some good End, where-
as this is plainly a vain and frivolous Action
tending to no good) he violates thereby his
Rational Nature, and so injures himself ;
which because Reason tells him he ought
not to do, he exercises his Dominion over
the Pin , not according to, but against
Right Reason, which he is not impower'd by
the*

the *Right of Dominies* to do. The second Instance shall be in a matter of moment, as follows; *A Sovereign Prince* has a just occasion to make War against a potent Enemy, and after due Consultation had with his most wise and faithful Counsellors resolves at length on a Person undoubtedly the fittest in all the Kingdom to be his General, and thereupon makes him so. *The Prince* afterward, notwithstanding he still upon prudent grounds esteems him a Person in every respect, for Fidelity, Valour and Conduct more requisite to be employed than any other in that Service; yet, nevertheless out of Fancy, takes his Commission from him, and bestows the Command of the Army upon another, who through his ill Management is occasion of its Overthrow; in this case, though the Sovereign does his Subject no wrong in removing him from the high and honourable Trust of being General, and conferring it on a Person far less worthy; yet nevertheless he wrongs his own Reason; and to be injurious to ones own Reason, is the principal Wrong, if well considered, that any man can do; because of the most intimate Concern to every one, as being that which does Violence to Man's very Natural Constitution, which is Rational and

and thence becomes the *Original* of all Injury, which any one does, either to himself or others. The *third* and last Instance, of many that might be brought, shall be in *God himself*, in manner following : Suppose the *Almighty* when he created the *World* to act therein (as sure 'twill be readily granted he did) according to *exact Wisdom*, and that there is no less Reason to continue it being made, then there was at first to make it ; God in this case could not reduce it again to nothing without contradicting his *own Reason*, which because it is impossible for him to do, it's impossible likewise to *annihilate* the *Universe* upon the *account* of its being the *free Product* of his *Will*; not but that he has strength infinitely more then is sufficient to do it, but (forasmuch as the *Universe* is the *Result* of his *immutable Wisdom* and *Goodness*) that it can never enter into his *Thoughts* to do it.

If it be asked what advantage a Man has by Propriety in a thing above another Person that has no Right thereto at all, if he may not dispose of it as he pleases ; I answer this advantage, that he may make use of it according to *Right Reason* at his Pleasure, whereas any other who is not the Proprietor, cannot, without the Owners Leave first had, ever lawfully use it at all.

Objection.

Objection 6.

From the infinite Goodness and Perfection of God, Divines usually prove the Necessity of the Eternal Communication of his Divine Nature to the Son and *Holy Ghost*; and thence infer that the World was not a necessary, but free Product of the Divine Goodness, since otherwise the Almighty should have communicated Being to the *Creature*, no less necessarily, than he did his Essence to the *Second and Third Person* in the *Blessed Trinity*, and consequently an infinite Perfection, contrary to what is demonstrated, *Sect. 3.*

Answer.

Though I speak of Gods being necessitated to create, *Sect. 3.* Yet I expressly there say, that it is only by his *Eternal immutable Wisdom* and *Goodness*, and that they no otherways engage his *Will*, save only to make the *best Choice*; not that God was ever undetermined in his *Will*, since it is impossible that his *Wisdom*, being essential to him, should not perpetually necessarily know; and his *Goodness* no less essential to him, should not perpetually necessarily incline

cline him to will, what is best or most agreeable to both, and equally impossible that his will, not really but notionally only distinct from either (whatsoever is in God being God, Sect. 1. Par. 11.) should not act according to them; so that as all the internal Actions of God are essentially wise and essentially good, so are they likewise essentially necessary, whilst the Divine Wisdom, Goodness and Will are essentially the same, and his internal Actions nothing else but his very Will essentially actuated with Wisdom and Goodness, and by consequence eternally and necessarily so actuated. And therefore the Instance from the necessity of communicating the Divine Nature by the Father to the Son and Holy Spirit, for proof that the World was not necessarily created, in stead of disproving the necessity of the Worlds Creation, is clearly an Argument for it. For seeing the Communication of the Divine Nature is rendered by the Objection (and truly) the necessary Result of the infinite Goodness and Perfection of God, it plainly argues a greater Perfection in an intelligent Being, to act out of necessity of Nature, than to act with that Freedom which supposes a Liberty of acting, or not acting, ~~or~~ pleasure, and consequently, in regard there are no de-

degrees of Perfection in God, who is essential Perfection it self, that the Creation was as well a necessary as voluntary Product of the Divine Will, and that the reason why the Universe is not of infinite Perfection answerable to the Maker of it, is from the Incapacity of the Subject, accordingly as was shewn, *Sect. 3. Par. 1, 2, 3, 8.* the World being a Complex of Things, the perfectest that could be created, *ibid.*

Objection 7.

If the World could not have been eternal, as it is said in *Sect. 3. Par. 4.* that it could not ; the reason thereof must be, either because God could not have created it from Eternity for want of Power, or because the World it self was incapable of existing eternally : But neither of these is true ; not the former, because God is always alike Omnipotent, so that in respect of him the World might as well have been created from Eternity, as when it was ; nor the latter, because no moment can be thought on wherein the World could have been more capable to be created than in any other. *Ergo,* the World might have been eternal.

Answer.

Answer.

The World was incapable of existing eternally ; for since the glorious Structure thereof was successively made, and not instantaneously (as is clear from the account we have of its Origin, *Genes. I.* and from these words also, *On the seventh day God ended his Work which he had made, Gen. 2. 2.*) it implies a Contradiction that it should have been eternal ; for what was done on the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth day of the Creation, could not possibly be eternal, otherwise whatsoever was done on any of those days would have been done as soon as that which was done on the first day, which is impossible, because what was not done till the second, third, fourth, fifth or sixth day could not be done before, unless the same thing might be done and not be done at the same time. And as what was done on the six latter days could not be eternal, so neither that which was done on the first ; for in regard the first day was only one day before the second, two days before the third, three days before the fourth, four days before the fifth, and five days before the sixth ; it is not possible that what was

was done on the first day should be any more eternal, then what was done upon any of the other, except the addition of one day to two, three, four, or five others could make their finite Number infinite. If it be said that this indeed rationally makes it out, that the World, supposing the manner of the Creation as it is related by *Moses*, could not be eternal. But what if God had pleased to create the World in its full entire Glory instantaneously at once, might it not then have been created from Eternity? I conceive not, for otherwise there would have been infinite successions of times and things, which in *Sect. 3. Par. 4.* is made out to be impossible. And therefore although it be not very apparent to Mans Understanding, but that something instantaneously made by God might possibly be eternal. Yet that any such thing could be created from eternity, the Creation whereof would imply the supposal of contradictory assertions to become true from thence, (as from the Eternity of the World, wherein things continually succeed one another the Creation thereof would do, *Sect. 3. Par. 4.*) there's no appearance of any possibility at all. Yea, if the Reasons given, *Sect. 2. Par. 8.* be found good. *First,* That God always of necessi-

ty acts according to the highest Wisdom and greatest Goodness. *Secondly*, That the Creation of any individual Creature, or single Species of Creatures would not have answered that his Wisdom and Goodness. *Thirdly*, That nothing but the very Complex of Beings which constitutes the Universe could have been created; it seems necessarily to follow, that, in regard the World which exists could not have been eternal, nothing at all could have been created from Eternity.

Objection 8.

Whereas it is affirmed, *Sect. 4.* that God created Man for his own Good, that he might inherit everlasting Bliss, the *Holy Scripture* tells us in express words, *The Lord hath made all things for himself, even the wicked for the day of Evil*, Prov. 16:4.

Answer.

As to the former part of the Verse, *The Lord hath made all things for himself*, I find one Exposition of it in the *Critics*, against which, I think, nothing can be justly excepted, to wit, *Omnia operatus est Dominus propter*

proper *scipione tanquam ultimum finem*; which as to Man's particular, I have shown, Sect. 4. Par. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. how it is most true. And the like must *pari ratione* be held of all other rational Animals, if any such there be in the Universe besides, as also of every Angelical Nature, whose Chiefest Good and Ultimate End and Perfection must consist in the Vision of God. Yea, and mere corporeal Substances; although they have not an immediate Tendency towards God, yet are they necessarily serviceable to Man (at least) who has, in that the circumstant material World is absolutely requisite to his Generation, Nutrition, Augmentation, Conservation, and even Perfection, whilst by the Organs of Sense, on which are no Operations wrought but by Corporeal Objects and Agents without him, he attains to the Knowledge, Admiration, and Love of God; so that all things, either *mediately* or *immediately* appear to acquire their *Ultimate End* and *Consummation in God*. But to suppose the Almighty to have created all things so for himself, as that his Ultimate Aim in all his gracious and glorious Acts, was to Receive, and not wholly to Do Good, is to suppose an utter Impossibility to be an absolute Truth. For

since nothing is good, but in respect of some Convenience of Profit or Pleasure which accrues by it to whom it is good, 'tis clear, that God, in whom is the Fulness of Perfection, is totally incapable of receiving Benefit from the Creature.. And no less impossible is it that he should acquire Pleasure or obtain Delight from any thing without himself ; for what is of infinite Excellency is infinitely delightful, which because the prime independent Being God is, he must needs be infinitely delighted in the Contemplation of himself ; and to say there can be an accession of Pleasure to infinite Pleasure, is in effect to say that Infinity is not infinite. But farther I shew the Impossibility of God's receiving Pleasure from any Performances of the Creature thus : Whatsoever Pleasure the Almighty has, it is either essential to him, or accidental ; essential he can have none, but what is necessarily intrinsical to his very Nature, and such is not the supposed Pleasure arising from the Honour exhibited to God by the Creature. And to say that any Pleasure by way of accident is in God, or of a different Nature from his Essence, is to deny him to be the most Simple, and in Consequence thereto the most Perfect Being, for what is not most simple, is some way or other

other compounded, and all Composition denotes Imperfection, because in every Composition the Parts compounding must of necessity be of a finite and limited Nature ; for if either, or both Parts (supposing there be only two) were of infinite Perfection, there could be no Composition made, by reason that in one Infinite would be the entire Perfection of whatever could be in both Parts, and so there would be nothing more in the Whole or Compound , than in one Part thereof ; which since it is repugnant to the Nature of whole and Parts, the Reality of such a Composition is impossible, and cannot be in God who is essentially infinite in Perfection. As to the latter part of the Verse in the Objection, *viz. even the Wicked for the Day of Evil* ; Dr. Patrick in his Paraphrase on the Text tells us, “ That “ it hath exercised many Pens to little pur-“ pose, when the Sense is clear, which is “ this : The Lord disposeth all things “ throughout the World to serve such ends, “ as he thinks fit to design, which they can-“ not refuse to comply with ; for if any “ Men be so wicked, as to oppose his Will, “ he will not lose their Service, but, when “ he brings a Calamity upon a Country, “ employ them to be the Executioners of

"his Wrath. This Interpretation makes nothing at all against any thing I have asserted. But suppose the worthy Expositor should himself be mistaken, no less then he thinks many others to be, we may rationally conclude that no convincing Proof of any thing can be made from a Text, whose Sense is so dubious, that the determinate meaning of it cannot be assigned.

Objection 9.

In the first Petition of the Lord's Prayer, *Hallowed be thy Name*, we desire that God may be glorified; in the second, *Thy Kingdom come*, we pray for our own and other Mens eternal Glory or Felicity; and therefore seeing God's Glory is desired in the first Petition, and Man's Glory or Felicity in the second; God's Glory and Man's Felicity cannot be the same thing as they are said to be, *Sect. 4. Solnt. of the Objection there made.*

Answer.

The Glory desired in the first and second Petition, is not adequately the same, but yet not totally different; for in saying *Hallowed be thy Name*, we pray that God's name may

may be glorified by the whole Work of the Creation, of which Man being a Part, we petition that Mankind, together with the rest of the Universe (except the Damned which are irrevocably lost) may glorifie God, and chiefly in acquiring the respective End for which every thing was created; and therefore though the eternal glorifying of God by Man prayed for in the second Petition, be not adequately the same with the glorifying God by the whole Creation, in obtaining universally its End, and observing the Laws appointed for procuring the same, desired in the first Petition; yet is it the same with Mans particular ultimate End or Felicity; which, inasmuch as it consists in loving God with all the Power and Strength of the Soul, and that such Love is the Honour which God requires to be given by Man to Eternity, (*Sect. 4. in the Solution of the Objection*) it is plain, that Man's eternal Glory and Felicity is the same with his glorifying God for ever. Neither is it any Tautology (which the designed Brevity of the Lords Prayer composed by Divine Wisdom necessarily, I confess, acquits it of) when we have first prayed in general that the whole Creation, whereof Man is a Part, may glorifie God in the attainment chiefly

of their respective Ends, to crave more particularly for our selves, and all others of the same Species with us, the End for which Man was created ; whilst to pray so first in general is a proper operative Means and Inducement to cause us to desire more concernedly and with greater ardency of Devotion, that we and our Neighbour may not our selves fail of the End of our Creation, when we have already begged that every thing whatsoever may acquire its Perfection. If God, you'll say be glorified chiefly in the acquisition of the End for which things were created, it should seem that he is not at all glorified in the Damnation of Reprobate Men and Angels, in that they neither obtain the End for which Rational and Intelligent Natures were created, nor observe the Laws conduicible thereunto ; I answer, that therefore they do not glorifie God after the manner intended in the Lord's Prayer ; yet their Condition nevertheless is not such, but that Glory redounds thereby to God, and that not only in regard of their Beings (whereof they would not be deprived, as will hereafter be shown in the *Answer* to the 9. Obj.) which are of God ; but also in respect that forsaking him, and placing their Affections on other Objects never to be obtained,

tained, they find themselves perpetually tormented, and thence of necessity own that their Sufferings proceed from their perverse Desires continued in, and that God is altogether Righteous, not at all rejoicing, or taking Pleasure, in their wretched miserable Condition, as he himself protesteth,
As I live, saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the Death of the Wicked, Ezek.

33. 11.

Objection 10.

Death is said, Sect. 6. among other Miseries which befall Mankind, to be the Connatural Effect of eating the forbidden Fruit, which seems to be contrary to Experience, for Death is often caused by the Inequality and Corruption of the Air, 'tis clear at least, that from thence do spring all Famins, Plagues, &c. and 'tis incredible those things should not act upon Man, and cause Death, although his animal Spirits were ne're so rightly tempered. I know some say, that in the State of Paradise there was no Summer nor Winter, and so none of these things which are the Effects of such inequality of Seasons. And indeed those more noble and conspicuous Stars scattered through the Zodiac, that is on both sides the Ecliptic, are

are a great sign that the Earth at its first drying was turned just under the Ecliptic, and had its Axis still conformed to the Ecliptic's Axis. Now if this had continued, I easily perceive all parts would have perpetually kept the same Relation to the Sun, so would have had a constant equability of Heat. But now we see it is otherwise, and I would gladly learn how the Deviation of the Earth's Axis from the Poles of the Ecliptic to the Poles of the Aequator, which is the cause of Winter and Summer, and of all Distempers in the Air, could be the con-natural effect of the Fruit.

Answer.

To this Inquiry, in which the whole difficulty is wound up, I thus make answer; Since it was the good Pleasure of God to prevent the grand sad effect which the eating of the Apple would of necessity have produced, I mean Adam's and Eves eternal Misery, in case they had not returned to love God as their Sovereign Good, it was requisite to let them understand the danger of transgressing the Almighty's Command, not only in regard of what was past, but also of what was to come; which to do in a way

way connatural and suitable to their State, seems in reason to have been the very same which the Almighty took. For whereas our first Parents were put into the Garden of *Eden*, abounding with Variety of what was good and grateful to them, thereby to incline them to be thankful, to give Praise and Honour to God, and above all, to love him as the Author and Giver of every good thing they enjoy'd, what so connatural a Course even to the eye of Human Reason could have been taken to bring them home to himself again by Repentance, as to turn them out of the pleasant Enjoyments they in the State of their Integrity had experienced ; and for that end to make the Earth so barren, as that without the Sweat of their Brows it should not yield them necessary Maintenance ? And then, forasmuch as God works not Miracles where natural causes are sufficient to effect his Purpose, 'tis most reasonable to think, that the Earth was made less fruitful, in the way which in the Objection it is supposed that it might fall out, to wit, by causing that Motion of the Earth (or Course peradventure of the Sun, it matters not whether) which makes difference of Seasons, and alteration of the Air ; whence also Sickneses and Diseases would

would be apt to grow, and so constant causes of Misery and Mortality be in all Ages ready at hand to put Men in mind of their frail and sinful Condition, and thence become (not tormentive Revenges, but) con-natural Means, Motives and Inducements to make them fly with sorrow of Heart and full purpose of amending their Lives, (for Wickedness even in the apprehension of the very Pagans was the Cause of the Calamities which befel Men) to God for Succour, Help and Comfort, and so to build their Hopes, and put their Trust in him, and consequently to love him as their Sovereign Benefactor. If it be replied that what has yet been said falls short of resolving the main difficulty, which is, how the eating of the Fruit could be the connatural Cause, or a necessary Motive to God, for altering either the Course of the Sun, or the Motion of the Earth, by which the Air became distempered for the Sin of Man? My Answer is, first, that admitting there was a Change either of the annual course of the Sun, or of the Motion of the Earth from what it was at first, it will, I think, be hard to give any other good account, why the Change was made, save only that which has been given already, namely for embarrening the Earth, and bring-

bringing Distempers and Diseases on Mankind, to drive them in a manner to have a sense of their sinful sad Condition, to the end they might cast themselves upon the Mercy and Goodness of God, and place their Affections on him for the same. But I answer *secondly*, that there is in truth no necessity to grant there was any different Course of the Sun, or Motion of the Earth, from what it was annually afterward; for the *Omniscient* eternally comprehending at once what will ever be the Effects as well of all voluntary as necessary Causes, could not chuse but know that *Adam* would voluntarily fall from the State wherein he created him, and exactly at what time; and therefore ordered from Eternity such a successively various Course of the Sun, or Motion of the Earth, as would be congruous both to the Estate of Mans Integrity, and of his lapsed Condition, for helping him on towards Felicity. For that *Adams* Continuance in Paradise was but short, may be rationally inferred from hence, that the crafty *Serpent* could not be ignorant that the longer our first Parents persevered in the Practice of Obedience, and frequent pious Duties, seriously performed to God, the harder still it would be for him to overcome them.

them by his designed Temptation, in that Habits are evermore strengthened and confirmed by the iteration of Act^s and therefore, questionless he would not omit (especially considering his violent restless Desire to do Mischief) the very first opportunity of assailing them, (and we do not read of any more Temptations of his offered to them but only one) so that their Fall might very well be before the Airs Distemper could happen, though the annual Course of the Sun, or Motion of the Earth, was never different from what it is at present. If it be alledged, that such Knowledge in God as has been mentioned, must either be the cause of *Adam's Fall*, and consequently of Sin, (which would be Blasphemy to affirm) or else it must proceed from, and depend upon the Fall, as the Object whence it is derived; (which would be absurd to assert) I answer, there is no necessity of granting either, for as to Sin, since it is a meer Privation *Self. 8. Par. 3, 4.*) 'tis impossible there should be any efficient cause thereof. And in that every Man knows his own Thoughts and Actions without a Monitor, or receiving notice of them from any thing besides himself; is it not evident, that, if God be as primarily intimate to a Man's

Man's Thoughts and Actions, as the Man himself is, he'll as *primarily know* immediately of and from himself the Man's Thoughts and Actions, as the Man himself doth from himself? And that God is as *primarily intimate* to every Man's Thoughts and Actions, as the Man himself is, appears from hence, that in whatever any of them is distant from pure nothing, it has the same by the Divine Power, Will or Mind intrinsically concurring to the Production of it; and so God must of necessity as *primarily know it*, and as *intimately* as the Man knows it himself. Nor is the mentioned Divine Concurrence, let Man's Thoughts and Actions be what they will, any cause at all of Sin, for Thoughts and Actions are never sinful as such, they are only sinful when, and as, they are directed and tend to a wrong end, (and such Direction and Tendency proceeds wholly from Man, and not in the least from God) by which the Mind is alienated and turned away from the Object of Felicity; for in the Alienation and Aversion of the Mind from God, in whole Fruition Felicity is placed, doth Sin formally consist, *Sect. 8.*
Par. 3, 4.

Objection

Objection ii.]

You assert, Sect. 4. par 14. That if Man had once enjoyed the Beatific Vision, he could never have fallen from Bliss; for which though you produce there such reason, as to me, I confess, appears sufficient to make it out, yet the plausibleness of the *Praexistentarian Hypothesis* makes me somewhat doubt of the certainty of the Truth of your Assertion; especially considering your agreement with it in this, that God does what is best for his Creatures; and that it seems reasonable to think, that such a pra-existent state as is described in *Lux Orientalis*, Chap. 14. p. 113. was best for Rational Souls; Of which Opinion I greatly desire to know what your Sentiments are.

Answer.

You put me upon a very ungrateful Task, for I love not to intermeddle with other mens Writings; yet to afford you what satisfaction I can in a single Sheet, I will give you my Thoughts concerning the mentioned *Hypothesis* so far as relates to my Assertion. That the Beatific Vision once fully enjoyed,

can

can never be deserted or lost : in pursuance of which, it will be convenient to transcribe the place you direct me to, which contains these express Words ; " *The Eternal and All-mighty Goodness, the blessed Spring and Root of all things, made all his Creatures in the best, happiest and most perfect condition, that their respective Natures rendered them capable of ; and therefore they were then constituted in the inactuation and exercise of their noblest and most perfect Powers.* Consequently the *Souls* of men, a considerable part of the Divine Workmanship, were at first made in the highest invigoration of the spiritual and intellectual Faculties, which were exercis'd in *Virtue* and in blissful *Contemplation* of the supreme Deity. Here we see the chief Faculties of the Soul are supposed to have once enjoyed the perfectest Bliss for quality that their Natures were capable of ; which, if in truth it had ever been so, their Condition would have been in all reason eternally happy. For, First, The Intellect and the Will being in their highest inactuation and exercise, they could not purely of themselves without some Argument or Motive desert the Beatific Object, because the one most perfectly understanding, and the other most perfectly loving (being

In their highest invigoration) the same, they
should otherwise, without regard had to any
Object withdrawing them from God, have
left and forsaken what was most clearly
known by the *Intellect* to be the Soul's chief-
est *Good*, and as such, practically delighted
in with all the strength of the *Will*, which
is a thing impossible, the *Intellect* being ne-
ver drawn but by some *Argument* true or
false; nor the *Will* inclined without a *Mot-
ive* really or apparently good. Neither, Se-
condly, could the Souls copartner the *Body*,
nor the *inferior Powers* of the *Soul* relating
to the *Body*, have drawn the *supream Fac-
ulties* from that which they fully experien-
ced to be *amianbleness* it self and the *only true
Felicity*, to gratifie any or all of them; for
“the *Soul* was united with the most *subtil*
“and *ethereal* Matter that it was capable of
“*inacting*, and the *inferior Powers*, those
“relating to the *Body*, being at a very low
“ebb of *exercise* were wholly *subservient*
“to the *Superior*, and employed in nothing
“but what was *serviceable* to that *higher*
“*Life*; so that the *Senses* did but present
“occasions for *Divine Love*, and *Objects* for
“*Contemplation*, and the *Plastic* had nothing
“to do but to move this *passive* and *easie Bo-
dy*, accordingly as the *Concerns* of the
“*higher*

"highest Faculties required, *Lux Orientalis*, Chap. 14. pag. 114. Whence it plainly appears that the Souls *inferior Powers*, and the Body were so far from having a stronger propensity to Objects of Sense, than the *superior Faculties had an inclination to God*, that those were wholly *subservient unto these* in the exercise of their proper Functions, and so could be no inducement to make them forsake their enjoyed Felicity. Nor, Thirdly, could long continuance through Torpitude or Defatigation in performing their Offices be a Cause why the Soul should desert its Bliss, because when it shall be re-estated therein to Eternity, it shall (according to the *pre-existentiaries*) have a Body of the like pure ethereal Matter, and the same innate triple congruity for ever which it had at first. For since the *supream Faculties* were by Creation in their highest inactuation, exercise and invigoration that their Natures rendered them capable of, and the Soul united to the most tenacious, pure and simple Matter as the fittest instrument for the most vigorous and spiritual Faculties (as the Author of *Lux Orientalis*, Chap. 14. pag. 114. expressly says they were) the first and last state of Soul and Body will not be different; which if really so, then if ever we had been in perfect Bliss,

// we should have continued therein to Eternity; for the last Estate of the Blessed shall abide, the Praeexistentiaries grant, for ever.

The Annotator upon Lyc Orientals, I know offers, pag. 116, 117, 118, several things to evade this Consequence. That if the last estate of the Blessed be unsatiable, the first would have been so also, for he says,

First, "That it may be a Mistake, that "the Happiness is altogether the same that "it was before. For our first Paradisaical "Bodies from which we lapsed, might be "of a more crude and dilute Nature, not so "full and saturate with Heavenly Glory "and Perfection as our Resurrection-Bo- "dy is.

I answer, that tho' the Annotator makes some scruple whether the Body was by Creation such as the Author has described it to be; yet I do not find that he differs from him as to the state of the Soul; which in regard it was in its highest inactuation, exercise and invigoration, the Body that it might be adapted thereunto, was of necessity to be of the most subtil and pure aethereal Matter that the Soul was capable of inacting (as the Author, we have seen, says it was) or else there would have been that disproportion between the Soul and Body, as that the praexistent state should

should not have been the best that Rational Nature was capable of, which the Praeexistencies cannot admit of to be true without yielding the very Foundation of their Hypothesis to be subverted thereby, since they lay it (as hath been seen) in this, That the Eternal and Almighty Goodness, the blessed Spring and Root of all things, made all his Creatures in the best, happiest, and most perfect condition that their respective Natures rendered them capable of. The Annotator's first Reason why happy Souls might formerly fall, albeit they shall never hereafter in the future world do so again, being, you see, of no validity, let's proceed to examine the rest; for he saith, 3ly. "The Soul was then unexperienced; and lightly coming by that Happiness she was in, did the more heedlessly forgo it, before she was well aware, and her Mind roved after new Adventures, although she knew not what.

3ly. "It is to be considered whether Regeneration be not a stronger Tenure for enduring Happiness, than the being created happy. For this being wrought so by degrees upon the Plastick *concupiscentia et ira:* with ineffable groans and piercing desires after that divine Life that the Spirit of God co-operating exciteth in us: When Regeneration

" generation is perfected and brought to
 " the full by these strong Agonies; this may
 " rationally be deemed a deeper tincture in
 " the Soul, than that she had by mere Cre-
 " ation, whereby the Soul did indeed be-
 " come holy, innocent and happy; but not
 " coming to it with any such strong previ-
 " ous Conflicts and eager Workings and
 " Thirstings after that state, it might not be
 " so firmly rooted by far, as in Regenera-
 " tion begun and accomplished by the o-
 " peration of God's Spirit gradually, but
 " more deeply renewing the Divine Image
 " in us.

4ly. " It being a renovation of our Na-
 " ture into a pristine state of ours, the
 " strength and depth of impression seems
 " increased upon that account also.

5ly. " The remembrance of all the hard-
 " ships we underwent in our lapsed condi-
 " tion, whether of Mortification, or cross
 " Rancounters, this must likewise help us
 " to persevere when once returned to our
 " former Happiness.

6ly. " The comparing the evanid Plea-
 " sures of our lapsed or terrestrial Life with
 " the fulness of those Joys that we find still
 " in our heavenly, will keep us from ever
 " having any hankering after them again.

7ly. "The certain knowldg of everlasting punishment, which if not true, they could not know, must be also another sure bar to any such negligences as would hazard their settled Felicity, Which may be one reason why the irreclaimable are eternally punished, namely, that it may the better secure eternal happiness to others.

8ly. "Though we have our triple vital congruity still, yet the *Plastick Life* is so thoroughly satisfied with the *Resurrection-Body*, which is so considerably more full and saturate with all the heavenly Richness and Glory than the former, that the *Plastick* of the Soul is as entirely taken up with this one Body, as if she enjoyed the Pleasures of all the three Bodies at once, *Ethereal, Areal and Terrestrial*.

Since the *Annotator* in the first Argument he offers, why Souls will not lapse in their future state, as they did in their first, says only, that our first Paradisiacal Bodies might be of a more crude & dilute Ether not so full and saturate with heavenly Glory and Perfection as our Resurrection-Body; but in his eighth Argument positively affirms that the Resurrection-Body is considerably more full and saturate with all the heavenly Richness and

Glory than the former ; yet without any reason alledged for the same ; and that also in his fourth Argument he calls our *last* state the renovation of our *pristine* state ; and in his fifth Argument our *former* happiness ; his Assertion in the eighth Argument appears to be *precarious*, besides that it plainly contradicts the Author's description of the first Paradisiacal Body, backed with *Reason* (unconfuted by the *Annotator*) as in my Answer to the first Argument was observed. Yea, considering that Man's Nature is capable of all the Glory of the Resurrection-Body, if the Glory of our first Bodies was inferior to it, the Foundation of the *Præexistentialian Hypothesis* is totally razed ; which is, That the *Almighty* made all *Creatures* in the best *Happieſt*, and most *perfect Condition* that their respective Natures rendred them *capable* of. This in Answer to the eighth Argument. And as to the 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, all the Motives recited in them for causing the Soul to persevere in Bliss once again obtained, by fixing its Affections unalterably on God, fall so far short of the immense Power, Force and Efficacy which the full *Fruition* of God by *clear Vision* affords to that end, that the *Disproportion* between them, in that very respect, is *unſpeakable*.

speakable; insomuch that if the Soul were capable of infinite influx, the *Beatific Vision* would infinitely ravish it with the *Delight thereof*. And therefore, if ever we had been in that height of Felicity which the Author of *Lux Orientalis*, chap. 4. p. 113. holds we once enjoyed, we could not voluntarily have deserted the same; and that God, by whose mere Goodness it was bestowed, should have thrust us from it, is incredible; and if neither we had forsaken God, nor God us, we should certainly have remained for ever happy. If it be said, that the *triple vital Congruity* would have been given by God in vain, if it had never been exerted, my Answer is, that all good Souls did not lapse, but that some still continue in Bliss, *Lux Orientalis*, Chap. 14. p. 119. And the *Annotator* in his eighth Argument, we saw, allows the *triple vital Congruity* to accompany us in the *next world*; in case there be any such thing as that Congruity is said to be.

gely. The *Annotator* concludeth thus; "And lastly, which will strike all sure, He "that is able to save to the utmost, and has "promised us eternal life, is as true as able, "and therefore cannot fail to perform it.

This,

This, I own, strikes all sure indeed ; but to have recourse to the *Divine Promise* to do it, is, after all the high Efforts of Wit and elegant *Philosophical Essays* that have been used by the *Præexistentiaries*, to leave their fine *Hypothesis* to shift at length as it can, for any help that's to be had from *Philosophy* at the upshot of all, when it should have received its consummation from it ; and might in reason have expected it, if in truth it had been really founded on a sound *Philosophical Bottom*. For though the *Promise* of God must of necessity stand *firm*, yet in that he does not use to accomplish the same, but by something which *immediately* brings it to pass, and establisheth it, there must be a more *immediate* Cause of fixing the Saints in *everlasting Bliss*, than the *Divine Promise* ; and the *Beatific Vision* is (as has been shewn) that very *Cause*.

Angelic Nature, you'll say, is a much more sublime and excellent Constitution than *Humane* ; and therefore the *lapsed Angels* fell from an higher pitch of Glory than the *Præexistentiaries* suppose *lapsed Souls* to have done ; I answer, That comparatively they did not ; for the Author of *Lux Orientalis* writes, that *Blessed Souls* were in the *highest Bliss* their Natures rendered them capable

pable of. But the *Angels* that fell never attained to the *highest* Felicity they were capable of enjoying ; for though they saw, in the *Glass* of the *Creature*, and more especially in that most *clear* one of their own *pure Natures*, the *Divine Excellency* ; yet they never saw it *immediately* in it self, and to do that is the alone *highest* degree of Bliss that Rational and Intellective Beings can attain unto ; which *Supream Glory*, if they had once been possessed of, they could never have lost it. For since Good is the proper and adequate Object of Desire, it implies a Contradiction , that what is imminediatly seen or known and experimentally found, to be *essential Goodness*, which God is, should ever be voluntarily deserted by Men or *Angels* ; for otherwise they should decline *good* under the very *Notion* of *good*, and thereby cease to be what they *essentially* are, (a thing impossible) for it is the *essential* Nature of the *Will* to love *good* as *good*. By what hath been said in this last Paragraph it is easie to apprehend the Cause of the *different* final condition of *good* and *bad Angels* ; for as the *good Angels*, by reason of the free and full conversion of their ardent desires to enjoy the *immediate sight* of God, were accordingly rewarded with the *Beatific Vision*,

Vision, which makes them *eternally most happy*; so the *bad Angels* on the contrary, through their voluntary aversion from God, in preferring something in their Affections, before the fruition of their *Maker* by immediate *Vision*, deprived themselves for ever of that *Blissful Sight*; and by their Conversion to the more valued *Objet* of their inordinate desire violently affected, but never to be obtained, render their Condition *most miserable to Eternity*.

But after all this, though the *highest state of Bliss* be an *illapsible Condition*, and cannot after it is gained, be fallen from, may it not however be reasonably enquired, whether there might not have been a *lapsible præ-existent state of Men* not unlike to that of *Adam's* in his *Innocency*, but coming much nearer to *Perfection* than his did? And if there might, why, considering that the *almighty Goodness* does always what is *best* for the Creature, there really was not such a State? My Answer is, that from the *seeming possibility* of such a State, it cannot be rationally evinced that the *actual Existence* of it would have been *best*; as may be seen from the *Annotator's Answer* to one, who would needs prove the *Sovereignty of God's Will* over his *Goodness* from hence, that

that it would have been better to have created the World sooner than he did ; the Answer is this, " If the World could not be *ab eterno*, [which the *Annotator* had elsewhere made good it could not] but must commence on this side of Eternity, and be of finite years, I leave to the Opposer to prove that it has not been created as soon as it could be ; and that is sufficient to prove that its late Production is not inconsistent with that Principle, that God's Goodness always is the measure of his Actions. For suppose the World of as little continuance as you will, if it was not *ab eterno*, it was once of as little ; and how can we discern but that this is that very time which seems so little to us? *Annotations upon Lux Orientalis*, Chap. 9. pag. 59. This I take to be no less a solid, than ingenious Answer to the Objection ; but withal think that it affords a sufficient ground of Argument whereby to evince, that no *Hypothesis* whatsoever of a praexistent happy State can be rationally founded on this Presumption, that it was better or more agreeable to the *Divine Wisdom* that it *actually* should be, because in appearance, convenient and possible that it might be. For supposing the Creation of the World to be good for the Creature (as no doubt

doubt it is, it being impossible that the Creator should be bettered thereby) how apt will Man's narrow Reason be to suggest from thence, that the sooner it was created, the better it would be for them. And yet nevertheless , considering that *Wisdom* and *Goodness* are essential to God, so that he cannot but do , what all things reckoned upon, is absolutely best ; and that we are ascertain'd by *inerrable Testimony* of the late Creation of the World; we trust of necessity conclude that we are deceived in thinking that it had been better that the World should have been of long continuance. And therefore we can be no more certainly assured, that there really was a praexistent happy state of Souls, because it seems to our short Reasoning, that it would have been better for them ; then it doth follow, that the world has continued longer than the holy Scripture assures us it hath, because in appearance it would have been better for the Creature, for whose Benefit it was made, that it had done so.

Objection

Objection 12.

If the only end designed by God in creating the World, was to communicate and to do good to the Creature ; and that being *immutable* he still retains the like Kindness and Good-will to them which he did at first ; I see no possibility of giving any good account, why the *Almighty*, whose *Will* is *irresistable*, either created not *Men* and *Angels* in an indefectible State, or at least preserved not all, as well as some of them from endless *Misery*. But the difficulty in that respect vanisheth, if it be indeed true, which is usually said, that *Gods ultimate Intent in creating the World, was to glorifie himself in the final Condition of Men and Angels* ; and that, either by shewing his absolute *Sovereignty* and uncontroulable Dominion in making a Decree of Election and Reprobation antecedent to any Covenant between himself and the Creature. Or else by making known his *Justice*, executed upon some Offenders, and his *Mercy* exhibited to others, after Terms of Reconciliation had been propounded by the Creator, but could not be observed on the Creatures part, save only by some few predestinated ones. Or
lastly,

lastly, by executing due Vengeance, after sufficient (however ineffectual) Grace tendered to all, upon the wilful Rejecters thereof, and by rewarding with Beatitude the cordial Embraces of it. All which Opinions, though different from each other, yet they every one of them centre in this, that the Almighty's great and ultimate End in creating the World, was, *to glorifie himself eternally in the final Estate of the Elect and Reprobate Men and Angels.*

Answer.

Since every thing done by God as well as *Man* ought to be done for some good *End*, and that the *Divine Nature* is totally incapable of any good, either of Profit or Pleasure, save only what is eternal and essential to him, (*Sect. 8. Solnt. of Objec^t. 1.*) it necessarily follows that God created not the World to acquire any good at all to *Himself*, and consequently that it was wholly framed to procure the Benefit of the *Creature*. This allowed of to be true, there must be some other cause known to God, why he created not *Men* and *Angels* in an indefectible State, or at least prevented not every ones eternal Ruine, than that he sought

sought to acquire to himself everlasting *Glo-
ry* by the manifestation of his *Power*, *Justice*
and *Mercy*, in the *final Salvation* of some,
and *Damnation* of others of his Creatures,
albeit the same could in no respect whatsoever
be discerned by *Man* what it is. But
yet it is not, I think, a thing totally e-
stranged from *Human Reason* to conceive
and apprehend how, and in what respect it
is better for the Creature, that the World
was created then otherwise, notwithstanding
that some, both *Men* and *Angels* perish
everlastingly. For let it be considered that
it was agreeable to the *Divine Wisdom*
and *Goodness* to communicate Being; and
withal, that it was impossible to create any
single Creature, or Species of Creatures,
however excellent (*Sect. 3. Par. 8.*) and
our reason will straightway lead us to dis-
cover, that the infinitely wise and good God
propounded to himself the creating such a
Complex and Universe of Beings, as that
the most comprehensive and excellent *End*,
which whatsoever could be created, should
in its whole Latitude be possibly able to as-
pire to, might be attained. Which great
and noble *End* each part of the Universe,
in its proper Station, was by the *Almighty's*
admirable Disposal and ordering, to concur

together to produce under himself, the principal Cause, always promoting the same on his part, yet so, as that he leaves every second intermediate Cause to act according to its own Nature, (save only in some cardinal Instances where the *Divine Wisdom* sees a necessity of an extraordinary or miraculous working above Nature, to prevent a Failure too great, in respect of the grand designed *End*, to be permitted) since otherwise the World would have been made to small, or no effect. Wherefore seeing *Man* of all the Creatures upon Earth is alone *Rational* and determins himself to Action, his Nature would be violated (which were in effect to *unman* him) if he should be otherwise moved or wrought upon to act, than according to his own *voluntary Choice* founded in the *Rational Faculties* of the Soul, the *Intellect* and the *Will*. Which *Choice*, if it be made according to Right Reason in an hearty preferring the Love of the Creator before the Love of the Creature, (or in placing the Souls Affections upon *God* as its sole Supreme *Good*, and on all other things as subservient to the Enjoyment of him) will bring every *Man* in the World, who shall leave it with such an habitual Affection, at length to *Beatitude*, (Sect. 12. Par. 1, 2, 3,

4.)

4.) But if the *Choice* be made *against Right Reason*, in valuing the Enjoyment of the *Creature* above the Enjoyment of *God*, (or in fixing the Hearts Desires on earthly Vanities, as the chief Delight thereof) 'twill bring upon every one departing this Life habitually so affected, *everlasting Misery*; yet such as is nothing else but an effect or necessary Result *immediately* flowing from the continuance in, and persuance of their *own foolish Choice* made in their Life-time; (*See*. 7. *Par. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.*) and how plainly equitable is it, that their Condition should not be less miserable then the *Measure* of their *own Desires*, whether for *Degree* or *Duration* shall make them? So that considering the ineffable endless Joys which myriads of glorified *Saints* and *Angels* will have; and that the *damned Souls* and *Devils*, by persisting in a perpetual eager Thirsting after those things, they shall ever be frustrated of, not only wilfully deprive themselves of Bliss, but are also thereby their own eternal Tormentors; (for the sin of the *Devils* whereinsoever it particularly consisted, was for certain the desire of something they earnestly wished, and preferred the obtaining of before the Fruition of *God*, and which they shall ever affect, seeing they

will never repent of the Wickedness of their Thoughts, and yet shall always be disappointed of) it is apparent, that it is much more agreeable to Reason, and suiting also with the *Divine Attribute of Gods eternal Goodness*, that upon the *Account now given*, the World should rather have been created then not, though diverse of the noblest part of the Creation undergo perpetual Misery ; then it is upon their *Hypothesis*, who say, that God justly inflicts eternal violent Pains on Reprobate *Men* and *Angels* for the vindicating of his Glory ; which, in truth, can neither be *increased* by all the due Performances of the best of his Creatures, nor *diminished* by the Disobedience of the very worst of them. Add to this (for a still more clear manifestation of the Reasonableness of God's creating the World, notwithstanding the endless affliction which befalls part of the Creatures) that the State of the Damned is, in their own Thoughts, so much more preferable to Non-existence, as that their *Minds* are so set and fixed upon their ardently beloved Objects, that they would not forgo and part with the longing desire and Love they have to them, for the possession of Bliss ; it being impossible that they, whose Affections are totally bent on Riches,

Honour

Honour, Luxury, Revenge, &c. should have any real desire to be united to God with the entire affection of their Spirit, in which Felicity doth alone consist. If it be objected, that since the Reprobate, for fear only of the Judgment of the last day, shall call upon the Mountains to fall upon them and hide them, how much more is it probable, that they'll desire to be annihilated and cease to be, when they feel the intolerable Pains of Hell? I make answer, that albeit the Wicked are terribly afraid of the Day of Doom, and that the Damned rage for the extremity of their Torments; yet it is not consequent thereto, that they'll desire Non-existence to avoid them. For though it were granted to be really in it self more eligible not to exist, than to suffer exquisite Torments; yet since the Reprobate do not desire what would be better for them, but what they judge to be so; unless it be true, that they are actually willing to desert, and for ever to forgo the love of those things which they have absolutely and fully fixed their Affections on, it cannot be, that they should steadily desire not to be, because a permanent adherence of Mind to the Objects of their Lusts, and a real desire of Non-existence are inconsistent together. And

that the Damned will never desert the Love they have to the Objects of their Lusts, may be apprehended from this, that, seeing they have adjudged them to be absolutely good and necessary, as without which they cannot think of any satisfaction to themselves ; to suppose their Affections taken off the Objects of their Lust, were in effect to suppose them to love, and not to love the same thing at once. And therefore though the Damned should have such Thoughts as these, we wish we had never been born, we wish we were annihilated ; yet in regard they nevertheless continue their strong and pressing desires towards their coveted Objects, it is an argument, that the latter are their fixed Affections, and the former only incompleat wishes, since they cannot be cordially possessed of both at the same time, an absolute unbridled lusting after their beloved Objects, and an absolute fixed desire of Non-existence, being utterly inconsistent together.

Objection.

Objection 13.

Some Sinners are taken away in their younger years ; others permitted after a long and wicked Life to die in their Sins ; some great Sinners converted and eternally saved ; other less Offenders left to eternal *Misery* ; whence it seems to follow, that the Almighty acts as in unsearchable Wisdom, so most freely therein, for his *own Glory* ; and that consequently everlasting Woe and Misery are not necessary Results and Effects of Sin, but Punishments inflicted by God for the same.

Answer.

That some men die sooner, some later, is generally from the Power and Force of natural Causes, which are ordained and ordered indeed by God, yet not on purpose to bring this or that particular Person to his End, at this or that appointed time, and after this or that precise manner ; but they have their natural Influence, and set determinate Course in the Universe, to contribute every one of them in their Kind and Station, to the bringing to pass the most com-

prehensive and excellent End, which whatsoever could be created, should in its amplest Extent be possibly able to produce or arrive at, (Sect. 3. Par. 8.) under the Influence and Course of which Causes *manifoldly different* as every single Person falls, he comes accordingly to the Period of his Life ; whence it happens, that this Man dies in his Infancy, another in his Youth, a third in his Middle-age, and a fourth in his Old ; that some are drowned by Water, some burt by Fire, others perish by Cold, &c. and yet who can soberly think that the Causes which bring these thing, to pass were purposely ordained, and had their Natures and Courses given and appointed them for that very end ? especially if we reflect that some men poison others, some themselves ; for none will sure be so wicked, as to affirm, that God either instigated the Murtherers, or gave the Poison its venomous Nature out of design to destroy the Persons murthered. That Men therefore die at *different* Ages, and after *different* manners, proceeds not, *generally speaking*, from the determinate Council and Will of God ; and if sometimes he purposely destroys any flagitious Persons, as he did *Korah, Dathan and Abiram*, he designs it to be

be a Warning to others, not to imitate them in their gross Impiety ; and at that time, when he knows the Offenders will rather grow worse, than ever after come to amendment. And as Man's Condition here, for any Decree of Gods to the contrary, is as good as can be, considering the Causes *Natural* and *Moral* which render his Condition what it is ; so will his State hereafter likewise be, the *necessary* and *voluntary* Causes considered, which bring him to it ; of which Causes the *Variety* in respect of all Mankind is so great at all times, and so *differently* circumstantiated in their Influence and Application ; and the Subjects to be wrought on so *contrarily* often disposed one to another, that it is easie to conceive, that they may very well become effectual Means of Conversion to some great Sinners, while other less Offenders are not moved to a thorough Amendment by them ; so that the dying of men in their Sins cannot justly be so attributed to the Divine Will and Pleasure, as if the Almighty suffered them to perish out of pure design for the manifestation of his Glory ; the infallible Word expressly declaring to us the contrary, *God is not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance*, 2 Pet. 3. 9. And again,

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who will have all Men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the Truth, 1 Tim. 2. 4. To which knowledge, though they do not all attain, yet is the Word of God no less firm and sure. "Why all Men in the "World have not heard of God's infinite "Love manifested in the Death of Christ, "many Causes may be assigned all ground- "ed on Gods infinite Justice and Mercy. Of "Christ's Death many which heard not, "might have heard; many which are not, "might have been Partakers, save only for "their free and voluntary Progress from e- "vil to worse, or wilful refusal of Gods "loving Kindness daily proffered to them "in such Pledges, as they were well con- "tent to swallow, foolishly esteeming these "good in themselves, being good only as "they plight the truth of God's Love unto "them, which he manifested in the Death "of his Son. With this manifestation of "his Love many again out of meer Mercy "have not been acquainted, lest the sight "of the Medicine might have caused their "Disease to rage, and made their Case more "lamentably desperate. Dr. Jackson in his *Treatise of the Divine Essence and Attributes*, Cap. 17. Paragr. 3. All which (I mean that hath been said in the whole Answer to the Ob-

Objection) considered, together with this, that it was not only better to create than not to create, but also that no other World could be created, save only that which doth exist, (Sect. 3. Par. 8.) 'tis clear that the Almighty's *Wisdom* and *Goodness* are justified even to the Eye of *Human Reason*, notwithstanding the different times and ways of men departing Life, either in respect of Age, or of dying more or less in Sin.

Objection. 14.

From the Instances given in the explanation of the *Seventh Commandment* (Sect. 19.) you seem to hold, that there can be no external Sin in the Body, of any one denomination, where there is not an internal Sin in the Soul of the same kind, from which alone the exterior Act, as being produced by it, can be called sinful. Against this Opinion I offer it to your Consideration, whether there may not be external Idolatry, where there is no internal; as suppose an Idol be commanded by the Magistrate under pain of Death to be worshipped by bowing down before it, and a Christian to save his Life, bows his Body towards it, but at the same time abominates the Idol in his heart,

heart, so as that he is far from giving any internal Honour to it ; and yet surely you will not say, but that he commits the Sin of Idolatry, and may be justly censured by the Church as an Idolater.

Answer.

Since the Christian instanced in does what is commanded so far forth, as that the Lookers on have sufficient cause to believe he has committed Idolatry, the *Church* ought to esteem and censure him as an Idolater for what he has done, by reason it cannot judg of the Heart, but by outward Signs, and inappearance he has committed Idolatry. But yet if you'l go to the exact definition of Idolatry, you'l find the Fact comes not within the compass of it ; (and that Sin , which will not come under the definition of Idolatry, you must needs grant cannot be, truly speaking, the Sin of Idolatry) for *Idolatry is a Crime which exhibits the honour due to God alone, to another Object* ; and therefore since the bowing down of the Body is not an Act appropriated to the Divine Majesty, for we lawfully and laudably bow unto our Prince, Parents, and others in Authority over us (of which there

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are several Examples in *Holy Writ*) it is evident, that the mentioned act of bowing towards the Idol is not Idolatrous according to the definition of Idolatry. To make this more plain by an Instance, let's suppose another Christian to be brought before the Idol, and commanded to bow unto it as the other did, which he likewise in appearance does by stooping down, that he may catch it by the feet to overthrow it, and according to his intent, casts it with scornful indignation to the ground ; in doing of which he gives full satisfaction to the Beholders, of his abhorrence of performing any manner of Worship to it, notwithstanding that they all see him bow towards it as low as the other did, & judg him an Idolater, till the Reason of his incurvation becomes apparent to them, by seeing the Idol so contemptuously used at the length. Is then, you'll say, the formerly spoken of Christian, who is granted to deserve the Churches Censure as an Idolater, no more guilty of Idolatrous Worship, according to the strictest Notion of Idolatry, than the latter ? I refer you to the definition of Idolatry, which cannot delude you, for answer. Is he therefore, you'll peradventure reply, only sinful in the sight of Men, and not also in the

the sight of God? Yes undoubtedly he is a very grievous Offender even before God, as well as men; for he not only scandalizes Christianity, in giving the Enemies of it an occasion to triumph, in hardening them in their idolatrous Worship, and in encouraging them to proceed to persecute Christians with hope of desired success; but also in disheartning of the weaker Brethren; in making them to stagger in the Faith, and in grieving all the Members of Christ in general; to do any one of which, is a great Sin, but to do all of them together, is a Crime of complicated Scandal to the Gospel of Christ, which at once instructeth and exhorteth, saying, *Be not afraid of them that kill the Body, and after that have no more that they can do. But I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear; fear him, which after he hath killed, hath power to cast into Hell; yea, I say unto you, fear him,* Luke 12. 4, 5. *Whoever shall confess me before men, him shall the Son of man also confess before the Angels of God: But he that denieth me before men, shall be denied before the Angel of God,* Luke 12. 8, 9. *If any man will come after me, let him deny himself and take up his Cross and follow me. For whosoever will save his Life shall lose it, and whosoever will lose his Life for my sake,* shall

shall find it, Matth. 16. 24, 25. So that the committing of Idolatry to the eye of the world, tho to save a man's Life, is an heinous Sin, both in the sight of God and all good men. If you say, that in some case even external Gestures of Body are appropriated unto God, as namely, when and where Divine Worship is solemnly paid by the Congregation to him; I return, that if it be really so, then in that case the giving external honour to any thing besides God, is, I own, Idolatrous. But the example of the Jewish Congregation, 1 Chron. 29. 20. seems clearly to gainsay, that bodily Gestures betokening Honour, even at the time and place of exhibiting Divine Worship, are appropriated unto God; for it is there written, *And David said to all the Congregation, Now bless the LORD your God: And all the Congregation blessed the LORD God of their Fathers, and bowed down their Heads, and worshipped the LORD and the King.* The last Clause of this Text is rendred in the Polyglot by the interlineary Version, *Et inclinaverunt se & incurvaverunt se Domino & Regi;* in the Vulgar Latine, *Et inclinaverunt se, & adoraverunt Deum & deinde Regem;* and in the Septuagint, *Kai nipteris to zera m egoraivou regis*

§ 32. By all or any of which Words, there is not the least difference to be discerned of the external Honour which the Congregation gave to God and to the King; the same corporeal Gesture being used alike to both; and yet the honour intended to be given by that Gesture was certainly distinguished into Religious and Civil; which we must therefore suppose to have been done by an internal Act of the Mind, exhibiting the former unto *God*, and the latter unto the *King*. But besides that this particular place of Scripture necessarily requires this exposition for vindicating the Congregation from the guilt of Idolatry; how plainly reasonable is it, that all bodily Gestures should be no otherwise regarded or valued, save as they proceed from the operation of the Soul, which commands and orders them to what end it pleases, since if they be considered apart from that, they are nothing else than animal motion; but co-operating together with it in the same individual Act, whether good or bad, they are partakers with it therein, and from thence reputed to be virtuous or vicious, accordingly as the Act of the Mind, with which they concur to produce one and the same outward Action, is held to be.

Objection.

Objection 15.

Although what for the surprizing Novelty of several things I meet with in your *Treatise*, for the close connexion and consequences it is throughout continued with, and for the unexpectedly satisfactory Answers given to many difficult Objections made, as well by your self as others, I look upon it as a *Piece*, which if published, would not only very much delight the Reader, but also bring great benefit to the serious Perusers of it ; seeing it both clearly proves the absolute necessity of subduing mens *Lusts* in order to their *eternal Salvation*, and likewise plainly shews the *Way* by which the thing must be effected, and that so *connatural* and *agreeable* to man's *Rational Nature*, that every *Step* thereof will be *grateful* to as many as shall stedily pursue the same : Yet for all this I know not how it may please some of our *Divines*, especially in those Sections where you treat of the *Blessed Trinity*, of the *Honour of God*, of the *Torments of Hell*, and of the *Meritorious Satisfaction of Christ*, not that I think they will be able to find any thing in them which is *erroneous* or *unorthodox*, but because your *Notions* are

unusual and peculiar to your self, which to men that by a long tract of time have habitually acquired another System of *Theology*, will peradventure not be wholly agreeable.

Answer.

As for my *Notions* about the *Blessed Trinity*, they are not new; for *Boetius* in lib. de *Trinitate circa finem*, quoted by *Aquinas* (p. 1. qu. 28. art. 7.) writeth thus; *Similis est Relatio in Trinitate Patris ad Filium, & utriusque ad Spiritum Sanctum, ut ejus quod est idem ad id quod est idem*, intimating that there is an Identity of Substance, but a Plurality of Relations in the Deity, which constitutes the distinct Persons. And St. *Augustin* explicating that Sacred Mystery by *Mens, Notitia & Amor*, calls *Notitia proles Mentis, and Spiritus Sanctus Amor Patris & Filii*, Lib. de Tr. & alibi. To these I will add one of the best and most esteemed of the Schoolmen, *Aquinas* (to pass by others of them) who founds the Doctrin of the *Holy Trinity of Persons in Unity of Essence*, in the real Relations which are in the same divine Nature.

I P. Quæst. 28. Art. 7.

And whereas writing of the Honour of God,

God, I say, that he requires not any thing to be given him for his own sake, so as that some *Pleasure* or *Advantage* might really accrue thereby to *himself*, but for the *sole Benefit* of the *Creature*, I will produce the Sentence of two highly priz'd *Authors* among us, that I am not *singular* in that Opinion; for Dr. *Isaac Barrow* in his *Fourth Sermon* speaketh thus; "God surely doth not exact honour from us, because he *needs* it, because he is better for it, because he (for its self) delights therein. 'Tis only then (which should affect our ingenuity to consider) his pure *Goodness* that moves him for our *benefit* and *advantage* to demand it of us. And the *Author* of the *whole Duty of Man*, writeth thus; "God who is essentially happy in *himself*, can receive no accession to his Felicity by the poor Contributions of Men. He cannot therefore be supposed to have made upon intuition of *increasing*, but *communicating* his Happiness. And this his *original Design* is very visible in all the parts of his *Oeconomy* towards Men, *The Art of Contentment*, sect. 1. par. 1.

What I say of the *Torments of Hell*, differs in nothing that I know of from Dr. *Scot* in his so much valued *Book of the Christian Life*,

Life, Chap. 3. p. 57, 58. save only in the delicacy of his Phrase ; whose elegant words are these ; " Though the coming into the other World will questionless improve those Souls which are *really good* before ; yet it is not to be imagined how it should create those good who are *habitually bad*, and if we retain in the other *World* that prevailing affection to these sensitive Goods which we contracted in this, it must necessarily render us unspeakably miserable there. For every Lust the Soul carries into the other *World*, will by being eternally separated from its Pleasures, convert into a hopeless desire, and upon that account grow more furious & impatient. For of all the torments of the Mind, I know none that is comparable to that of an outragious desire joyn'd with despair of satisfaction ; which is just the case of sensual & worldly-minded Souls in the other Life, where they are full of sharp and unrebat ed desires, and like starved men that are shut up between two dead Walls, are tormented with a fierce but hopeless hunger, which having nothing else to feed on, preys and quarries on themselves, and in this desolate condition they are forced to wander to and fro tormented with a restless Rage, and Hunger, and unsatisfied desire,

"desire, craving Food, but neither finding
"nor expecting any, and so in unexpressible
"Anguish, they pine away a long Eternity.
"And though they might find Content and
"Satisfaction, could they but divert their af-
"fections another way, and reconcile them
"to the heavenly Enjoyments, yet being
"irrecoverably pre-engaged to sensual
"Goods, they have no Savour nor Relish
"of any thing else, but are like Feverish
"Tongues that disgust and nauseate the most
"grateful Liquors by reason of their own
"overflowing Gall.

Lastly, if in any thing I have writ about
Christ's meritorious Satisfaction, I peradven-
ture fully accord not with some Divines,
the difference, when the Matter is duly
weigh'd, will prove, I hope, to be only ver-
bal. For I assert, (sect. 11.) *First*, That
Christ's death on the Cross was of infinite va-
lue and merit. *Secondly*, That *by* and *through*
the same, *Remission of Sin*, *Justification*,
and every other *Good*, whether of *Grace*
or *Glory*, are obtain'd. *Thirdly*, That
Christ's Crucifixion was as real and proper an
expiatory Sacrifice for *Sin*, as any under the
Law of Moses (but of infinitely more value)
ever was. *Fourthly*, That God's *Justice* is
de jure prevented thereby from being exerted

against Sinners in their everlasting Destruction. The only difference then (if any) remaining is in this, That I cannot apprehend, what some others perchance think, *viz.* That Christ's Merits *operate upon God*, and work an *Effect* of Mercy and Favour in his *Will*, whereas I humbly conceive them to be a *secondary efficient Cause subservient to God's Love to Man*, for conveying and applying the same unto him, by being an *effe&tual Means of converting his Affections from the Vanities of the World unto God*, that he may be eternally saved; for which **I offer to serious consideration these following Reasons inducing me thereto.** 1. That *Christ's most gracious doings and sufferings for Man*, are held by all *Christians* to be a *Meritorious Cause*. 2ly. That a *Meritorious Cause* is an *efficient Cause*. 3ly. That it is the *Property* of an *Efficient Cause* to work some *real Effect*. 4ly. That it seems plainly impossible that any *real Effect* should be wrought in *God*, who is *impassible* and *immutable* (*sect. I. par. 8, 9.*) for otherwise seeing *whatsoever is in God is God* (*sect. I. par. 11.*) such an *Effect* would be *God himself*, and so the *Merits of Christ* would be the *efficient Cause* of the *Deity*. 5ly. That *Christ's Merits* therefore are not an *antecedent*,

a subsequent Cause to the merciful-loving-kindness of God to Man, by which the eternal Goodness actually confers all the happy Effects of divine Favour and Grace on him, whereby he is delivered from *Sathan, Sin, and Damnation*, and brought to everlasting Bliss.

If it be replied, that however plausible, yea, certainly true, this arguing be, yet there is something more in Christ's Suffering for the Sin of Man, than what hath hitherto been said, namely, the satisfying Divine Justice; I answer, that strictly speaking, neither Justice nor Mercy, nor other Attributes of God are formally distinct, either from one another, or from the very Essence of the Deity (Sect. 1. Par. II.) and therefore albeit I willingly grant, that Christ died for *all men*, even the Reprobate, as to me seems plain from these Words of the Apostle, *But there were false Prophets also among the People, even as there shall be false Teachers among you, who privily shall bring in damnable Heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them, and bring upon themselves swift Damnation*, 2 Pet. 2. 1. yet it was not to this very intent and purpose, that he should undergo those Pains and Punishments which were allotted for Sin, the everlasting Tor-

ments of Hell; (but to put Mankind thereby into a *Way*, *State* and *Condition*, that not any one should finally perish, save only such as embraced not the *Mercy of God in Christ*, manifested to the World in his *Holy Gospel*) for what *Justice* is it, that the Damned should suffer the Pains of Hell, in case *Christ* had as truly and fully satisfied for them, as if they had already undergone them *themselves*? If it be answered, that the *actual Benefit of Christ's Satisfaction* only reaches to those who believe in him, and obey his Word, so as that they shall not perish, but have everlasting Life, I readily own that *Christ's Merits* and more especially his *bloody Death and Passion*, did in this sense abundantly satisfy *Divine Justice*, for by these he really affected, that none can justly be damned, to whom they are applied by a lively and efficacious *Faith*, (Sect. 11.) so that at the last day it will be *equally just* for God to render some for and through the *Merits of Christ eternally blessed*, as it will be to give up others for *their Sin*: to be for ever miserably afflicted; and contrariwise, it would be alike *unjust* to save the *Wicked* in that day, who do not believe in Christ and obey him, as to destroy the *Godly*, who believe and put their Trust and Confidence

in him; whose Death on the Cross was as real a *propitiatory Sacrifice* for *Sin*, (but of infinitely more value) as the annual *expiatory Sacrifice* under the *Law*, as by the explanation of the *Nature and Efficacy* of it will appear: The *Sacrifice of Expiation* was never *compleat* and *perfect*, nor had the *designed* and *due Effect* of its *Institution*, by the sole slaying and offering of the *Beast*, however rightly and solemnly performed both by the *Priest* and *People*, unless they added thereto the *afflicting* of *themselves*, as is plain by *Levit. 16. ver. 29, 30, 31.* *In the seventh Month, in the tenth Day of the Month, ye shall afflict your Soul, and do no Work at all, whether it be one of your own Country or a Stranger that sojourneth among you.* For on that day shall the *Priest* make an *Atonement* for you, to cleanse you, that ye may be clean from all your *Sins* before the *LORD*. It shall be a Sabbath of Rest unto you, and ye shall afflict your Souls by a Statute for ever. And again, *Chapt. 23. ver. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.* *On the tenth Day of this seventh Month there shall be a Day of Atonement, it shall be an holy Convocation unto you, and ye shall afflict your Souls, and offer an Offering made by Fire unto the LORD.* And ye shall do no work in that same day, for it is a day of *Atonement* to make an.

an Atonement for you before the Lord your God. For whatsoever Soul it be that shall not be afflicted in that same day, he shall be cut off from among his People. And whatsoever Soul it be that doth any Work in that same day, the same Soul will I destroy from among his People. Ye shall do no manner of Work, it shall be a Statute for ever throughout your Generations, in all your Dwellings. It shall be unto you a Sabbath of Rest, and ye shall afflict your Souls on the ninth day of the Month at Even, from Even unto Even shall ye celebrate your Sabbath. Lo how strictly it was commanded by God, that every one should afflict himself, (to wit, with Fasting and other pious Signs of Sorrow, as Interpreters agree) and to what end, but that their afflicting themselves should work *Contrition* in them for their sins, that the Lord might be propitious to them? for without *Contrition* the inward Sacrifice of the Heart, and a real turning from Sin unto God, (to which the very External Rite of Sacrificing did contribute something (I say something, for the Law made nothing perfect, Hebr. 7. 19.) whensoever it was seriously perform'd with calling to mind, and detesting their Sin, which the Institution necessarily required) the offering of the Victim was not at all grateful to God, but rather an Abomination

mination to him, (though in the sight of the People, who are not privy to the thoughts of the Heart, the Law was fulfilled thereby, and Offenders freed from Judicial Punishment) as diverse Places of Holy Writ plainly shew; *To what purpose is the multitude of your Sacrifices unto me, saith the LORD?* I am full of the Burnt-offerings of Rams, and the Fat of fed Beasts, and I delight not in the Blood of Bullocks, or of Lambs, or of He-goats. When ye come to appear before me, who hath required this at your hand to tread my Courts? Bring no more vain Oblations, Incense is an Abomination to me, new Moons and Sabbaths, the calling of Assemblies I cannot away with, it is iniquity even the solemn Meeting. Your new Moons and your appointed Feasts my Soul hateth, they are a Trouble unto me, I am weary to bear them. And when you spread forth your Hands I will hide my Eyes from you; yea, and when ye make many Prayers I will not hear, your Hands are full of Blood. Wash ye, make ye clean, put away the Evil of your Doings from before mine Eyes, cease to do Evil, Isa. 1. ver. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. *To what purpose cometh there to me Incense from Sheba? and the sweet Cane from a far Country? Your Burnt-offerings are not acceptable, nor your Sacrifices sweet unto me,*

Jerem.

Jerem. 6. 20. *I hate, I despise your Feast-days, and I will not smell in your solemn Assemblies. Though ye offer me Burnt-offerings, and your Meat-Offerings, I will not accept them, neither will I regard the Peace-offerings of your fat Beasts,* Amos 5. 21, 22. But of the inward Sacrifice of the Heart, *Contrition*, thus saith the Royal Prophet, *The Sacrifice of God is a troubled Spirit, a broken and contrite Heart, O God, shalt thou not despise,* Psal. 51. 17. And in all sincere Contrition, a renouncing of Sin is always necessarily implied; for whoever in good earnest bewails his sin, cannot while so doing continue in a voluntary course of sinning. There was then no Remission of Sin before God, even under the Law of Moses, but that Transgressors, notwithstanding their observance of its external Ordinances, were liable to Punishment, yea, and that Temporal also, as well as Eternal, as is evident from the Al-mighties afflicting the Jewish Nation with Plagues, Famines and Captivity for their sins, (to prevent the sinning still anew, and consequently the Aggravation of the Pain of such as he knew would never be reclaim'd, and to be a Motive to the rest to leave their wicked ways) in this World, and transmitting those that continued obstinate and

impenitent to everlasting Misery in the World to come ; for no Repentance, no Pardon ; *He that covereth his Sin shall not prosper, but whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have Mercy*, Prov. 28. 13. *Let the Wicked forsake his Way, and the Unrighteous Man his Thoughts, and let him return unto the LORD, and he will have Mercy upon him, and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon*, Isa. 55. 7. *It may be that the House of Judah will hear all the Evil which I purpose to do unto them, that they may return every Man from his evil Way, that I may forgive their Iniquity, and their Sin*, Jerem. 36. 3. *If the Wicked will turn from all his Sins that he hath committed, and keep all my Statutes, and do that which is lawful and right, he shall surely live, he shall not die. All his Transgressions that he hath committed, they shall not be mentioned unto him, in his Righteousness that he hath done, he shall live*, Ezek. 18. 21, 22. Neither are Sins remitted in the time of the Gospel, any more than they were in the time of the Law, unless forsaken, as might be proved from many Texts of the New Testament, of which, for brevities sake, I will produce some few plain ones ; *Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish*, Luke 13. 3. 5. *Repent*

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ye therefore and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, Acts 3. 19. But shewed first unto them of Damascus and at Jerusalem, and throughout all the Coasts of Judea, and then to the Gentiles, that they should repent and turn unto God, and do works meet for repen-tance, Acts 26. 20. Let every one that na-meth the Name of Christ depart from Iniquity, 2 Tim. 2. 19. as if the Apostle had said, Let no Man presume that *Christ* will save any one who is a *Christian*, unless by virtue of his *Christianity* he depart from iniquity.

Since then it is apparent that there is no Pardon of sin without Repentance, and Conversion unto God, and that the design of the Sacrifice of Expiation in Moses's Law, was to be a Motive and Cause to incline Men to call their sins to remembrance, to be sorry for them, and to forsake them, without doing of which that Sacrifice had not the Effect intended by its Institution, as is clear from the Scripturēs above recited; it remains only to make it manifest, that *Christ's Crucifixion* was a proper Expiatory Sacrifice for Sin, to shew these two things. First, That he purposely came to suffer Death upon the Cross, to the end that he might convert men thereby from their sins to God. And Sec-ondly,

condly, That there is no Condemnation to those that are so converted.

First, That Christ came on purpose into this World to die the Death of the Cross for this very end, that he might turn Mens Hearts from Sin unto God, these following Texts of Sacred Writ will irrefragably (I doubt not) evince; When our Blessed Saviour told his Disciples of his Death near at hand, he said, Now is my Soul troubled, and what shall I say? Father save me from this hour, but for this cause came I unto this hour, John 12. 27. And to what end came he unto it, but to destroy Sin by the Sacrifice of himself upon the Altar of the Cross, that Men might die unto Sin, and live unto Righteousness, whose Fruit is everlasting Life? for so the two chief Apostles plainly tell us; Now once in the end of the World hath he appeared to put away sin by the Sacrifice of himself, Hebr. 9. 26. Who his own self bare our sins in his own Body on the Tree, that we being dead to sin should live unto Righteousness, by whose Stripes ye were healed, 1 Pet. 2. 24. Knowing this that our Old Man is crucified with him, that the Body of sin might be destroyed, that henceforth we should not serve sin, Rom. 6. 6. That he died for all, that they which live should not

not henceforth live to themselves, but unto him which died for them, and rose again, 2 Cor. 5. 15. Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all Iniquity, and purifie unto himself a People zealous of good Works, Tit. 2. 14. For if the Blood of Bulls and of Goats, and the Ashes of an Heifer sprinkling the unclean sanctifieth to the purifying of the Flesh, how much more shall the Blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered himself without Spot to God, purge your Conscience from dead Works to serve the living God, Heb. 9. 13, 14. Which Scriptures since they evidently prove, that Christ came into the World to undergo Death, that by virtue thereof, we might die unto Sin and live unto Righteousness, or be converted from our wicked Courses to lead a godly Life, what I have now only remaining to do, is to prove,

Secondly, That there is no Condemnation to those who forsaking their sins turn unto God, or that are converted from the Love of the World and worldly Vanities to the Love of God; for the certainty of the truth whereof, we have the Testimony of Truth it self assuring us, He that bath my Commandments and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me, and he

he that loveth me, shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will manifest my self to him, John 14. 21. And a little after, If a Man love me, he will keep my Words, and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him, Ver. 23. And St. Paul in express words saith, There is therefore now no Condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the Flesh, but after the Spirit, Rom. 8. 1. Nor is the truth of this Doctrine averred only by Scripture, but it is also evident to Human Reason; for since Sin is the privation of the due Love of God in the Soul through the inordinate Love of the World: (Sect. 8. Par. 2, 3, 4.) and that everlasting Misery is the necessary effect of the perpetual continuance in sin after this Life, (Sect. 7. Par. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.) 'tis as manifestly impossible that he who has forsaken the Love of the World for the Love of God should eternally perish, (unless he relapse and die in mortal sin, by leaving again the Love of God for the Love of the World) as it is impossible that the same Man should love the World above God, and God above the World both together to eternity.

For what end Christ died for us, suffered for us, bare our sins in his own Body upon the Tree for us, the Word of God it self having expressly shewn, (*viz.* That we being dead unto Sin should live unto Righteousness, 1 Pet. 2. 24.) there is no need for the explicating those Expressions, that Christ either really transferred our sins from us to himself; or took upon him the Punishment due to our sins, being the perpetual Loss of Heaven, and the everlasting Pains of Hell; to assert any of which would be no less than Blasphemy. 'Tis abundantly enough, that in regard Christ is θεος ἄνθρωπος, God-man, he underwent so much in behalf of Sinners, that his unexpressible Sufferings are a truly meritorious (*i. e.* an efficacious efficient) cause of cleansing us from sin, of justifying us, and of bringing us to Glory; which they effectually are to as many as through a vigorous Faith rightly weigh the Value of them, whilst the due Consideration of the immense and unmerited Love of Christ to Man, manifested chiefly in his bitter and ignominious Death constraineth Men to forsake all worldly Pleasures for the Blessed Enjoyment of so gracious and stupendiously loving a God and Saviour, accordingly as St Paul averreth, saying, For
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the love of ~~God~~ constraineth us, because we thus judge that if one died for all, then were all dead, and that he died for all, that they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto him which died for them, and rose again, 2 Cor. 5. 14, 15. which words are thus cleared unto us by the learned Dr. Hammonds Paraphrase on the place: "For our Love to Christ founded on his to us hath us in its Power to make us do whatsoever it will have us, making this Argument from this certain acknowledged truth of Christ's having died for all Men, that then certainly all Men are Sinners lapsed in a lost Estate, and so hopeless unless they use some means to get out of that Estate, which that he might help us to do, was the Design of Christ's dying for all, that we might (having received by his Death Grace to lead a new Life) live no longer after our own Lusts and Desires, but in Obedience to his Commands that died and rose again to that end, (to bless us in turning every man from his Iniquities, Acts 3. 26.) 'Tis clear then from what hath been said, that our Conversion to God was the very Design of Christ's Crucifixion, to the end we might be eternally saved,

and not that he might so suffer for us as to really transfer our Sins, or the Punishment thereof, from our Persons to his own ; which that the words *he bare our sins in his own Body on the Tree*, so very much urged and insisted on by some, do not necessarily import, may be certainly gathered from another Text not unlike to this, *When the Even was come they brought unto him many that were possessed with Devils, and he cast out the Spirits with his word, and healed all that were sick, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by Esaias the Prophet, saying, himself took our Infirmitie, and bare our Sicknesse*, Matth. 8. 16, 17. for none questionless will affirm, that Christ transferred the *Infirmitie* and *Sicknesse*, of those whom he cured to his own *Body* from theirs. When it is therefore said, that *Christ bare our Sins, and bare our Infirmitie*, it is to be understood that he really cured both, and as truly by virtue of his *Death* takes away sin, and the eternal Punishment thereof, from all that by *Faith* apply it to themselves, as he took away diverse Infirmities by his Word from several who believed on him, so that the Socinians injuriously, and blasphemously deny the *Divine Power* and *efficacy* of the infinitely *meritorious*, and *satisfactory*

factory Sacrifice of our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ upon the Cross for the Redemption of Man, who by the eternal Love of GOD the FATHER, through the Merits of GOD the SON apprehended by Faith, wrought in the Heart by GOD the HOLY GHOST, is effectually delivered from the miserable Thraldom of Sin, Satan, and Damnation; for which ineffable undeserved Kindness is of Right therefore perpetually to be given to that ever adorable.

TRIN-UNI DEO GLORIA.
